CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,447—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	9-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	9-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the s. s. BOKHARA LEAVING on the 5th June, and during the South-West Monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD at MAZAGON, at 3 P.M., on the day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891

No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich.	4,200	800	10th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 1, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound, Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, on the 7th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 6th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godowa accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

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THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	" 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	" 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	" 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	" 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	" 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.

THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,
SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.
Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

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GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. from	30 0 to 200
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.	" 15 0 to 150
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	" 10 8 to 250
LOCKETS—Plain, Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	" 50 0 to 225
GENTS Do.	" 54 0 to 65
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns	" 100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES	" 250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—Comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	" 135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	" 126 0 to 200
RINGS—Ladies' keeper	" 20 0 to 40
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy, Tablet, Half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs	" 30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond Rings	" 40 0 to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c.	" 50 0 to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	" 7 0 to 135
Do. Rings	" 27 0 to 60
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert from	75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	" 15 0 to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	" 55 0 to 100
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PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	" 15 0 to 17
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	" 19 0 to 130
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GOLD WHISTLES	" 27 0 to 35
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WEALEMEFNAS, for measuring Maps, &c., as Charms	" 28 0 to 35
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	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased from	5 0 to 36
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NECKLETS	" 15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES	" 40 0 to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 12 0 to 26
EARRINGS	" 2 0 to 6
BROOCHES	" 4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	" 10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	" 9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	" 10 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS	" 2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS	" 10 0 to 16
SMELLING BOTTLES from	5 0 to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	" 12 0 to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	" 10 0 to 33
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SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	" 3 0 to 10
SILVER WHISTLES	" 6 0 to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c.	" 9 0 to 10-8
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GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES	" 27 0 to 37-8
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CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
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	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs Per yard	3 0
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SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

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GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
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Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

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Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

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We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

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An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

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WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
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PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

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SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND OF SIXTEEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 80 per share) declared at the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 8th June, 1891, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla. May 28, 1891.

SERVICE OF SONG
"OUR FATHER'S CARE."
Illustrated with Dissolving Views from Life Models.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE REST.
THE SEAMEN'S REST.
TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1891.
AT 8 P. M.
EIGHT ANNAS, SEAMEN FOUR ANNAS.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP via KARACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for Delivery Order within 3 days of Steamer's arrival. In default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1891. Agents.

SPECIAL SAFE.
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT.
Most Secure Against Fire and Thieves.
Size 31 in. by 24 in. by 22 in.
FITTINGS:—
ONE CUPBOARD with Moveable SHELF, ONE Large DRAWER and TWO Small DRAWERS, each fitted with SPRING-LOCK to shut, and two distinct Keys, but one MASTER-KEY, will open to all, inside FITTINGS as well as SAFES DOOR. Price Rs. 600.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and C.E.B. Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SUPPLIED
REGULARLY AND PROMPTLY.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS, AND CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac	**
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac	**
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac	V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy	*** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.	

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch	**
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch	***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch	****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch	*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.	
Robinson's	Special Blend.	

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.
OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD. BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1891, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1891.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditior for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 27th May 1891.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th June to 15th June 1891, both days inclusive.
The Dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 15th June 1891.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we are the SOLE AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES, and accept new risks on the most favourable terms.

GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES of Country produce and manufacture and STATIONERY during the year commencing 1st July 1891.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 Annas for each copy.

All Miscellaneous Stores must be delivered at the General Stores Depot, at Hubli, and all Stationery at the Stationery Depot, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts for Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of Stationery.

The latest date for receiving tenders is 22nd June. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry., at Dharwar, in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for Stores or Stationery" as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.
Dharwar, 21st May, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and powerful CAMERON TYPE Combined Quadruple Acting Steam Pump with two 10 inch diameter steam cylinders and 6" double action pumps. Quite new, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or for feeding Boilers up to 600 horse-power.

F. W. SHALLIS,
Marine Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35 0
Old Tom Gin	"	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	"	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
am Sandwiches.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER WANTED for a Spinning Mill, in the Mofussil.
Apply stating terms and with testimonials to
ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Madras.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Offi cer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifi cations.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) . 15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	8
Alpha	" " "	2	0
Prince Boris	" " "		

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0	
Carolina	" " "	7	0	
Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.				

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20		
Regal del Principe	" " "	25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " "	25	"	6
Trabucos	" " "	25	"	3
Caliope	" " "	50	"	5
Semirami	" " "	100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4		
Do. " 2 " " "	1	0		
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8		

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0		
Do. " 2 100 "	3	8		

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,967,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,360,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 61.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2[illegible]
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18	£18	..	do.	42[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Broach Caxmere Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,33[illegible]
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld	180	250	..	Rs. 20	190
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	950
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	625
Hemrod Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangaum Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	430
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	500
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	140
New Bera	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	205
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	4,000	125	125	R1 10	100
Sassoon	600	500	500	40	320
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	30
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	240
	—	500		R1 80	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Belary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	410
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	4,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625[illegible]
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	239xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00[illegible]	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,002
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,800x
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00[illegible]	all	Rs. 61	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117[illegible]x
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00[illegible]	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	700x
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no.a
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	277½x
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	389xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3[illegible]	710xd
Ripon Mi[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	40 40
Lord Reay [illegible]	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	680
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,085

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	[illegible],000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay baths	500	50	50	12	91
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,50[illegible]	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	37[illegible]	62	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	890xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	490
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1[illegible]	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	20½	307
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50[illegible]	100	10[illegible]	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5[illegible]	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2[illegible]	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10[illegible]	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,00[illegible]	1,00	20	410
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	[illegible]	83-8
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5s.	16½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-15
China Leaf	"	22-9 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	22 "
Do. Old	"	22-8 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-10
English Sovereigns	"	14-8
Do. Dragons	"	14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	106-14
Syces Silver	"	108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, this evening.

Service of Song, Seamen's Rest, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—La Soyne (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Inchrona (s), from Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), for Aden and Genoa ; Imperator (s), Aden and Trieste ; Iago (s). Aden and Hull ; Lammermoor (s), and Cape Colonna (s), Dunkirk ; and Uplands (s), Port Said.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club (weather permitting) at and after dinner on Saturday next, the 6th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niagara entered and the s. s. Armenia and Rubattino left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Cape Comorin and Pekin entered, and the s. s. Eleanor left on Sunday. The s. s. Tanjore left yesterday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Manuel Gomes, a mendicant, while passing along Girgaum Road, last night, was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart. Manuel being seriously injured was immediately taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SERVICE OF SONG AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—To-night, at eight o'clock, a service of song is to be given at the Seamen's Rest, in aid of the funds. The subject is "Our Father's Care," which will be illustrated with dissolving views from life models.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The following vessels have entered the dock :—The s. s. St. Clears, the s. s. Castle Eden, and the s. s. Bengorehead on Saturday ; the s. s. LaSeyne on Sunday ; the Camarta yesterday ; and the s. s. Aislaby, Nizam, Ehrenfels, Clan Graham, Hooseinee and Pocasset left it on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening :—

Quadrille.....Topsy Turvy.....Williams.
Overture.....L'italian in Algieri .....Rossini.
Gavotte .....The First Kiss .....Schubert.
Selection .....Gemma Di Vergy .....Donizette.
Valse .....Tanzgebilanten.....Fahrbach.
Berliner Pferde. Eisenbahn Galop .....Arndt.

ATHLETICS.—An interesting little book, entitled "Athletics," of the "All England Series," affords a good deal of information to athletes, as well as to the managers of athletic meetings. Mr. H. H. Griffin, the author of the work, deals fully and clearly with every item that comes under the heading athletics. Before coming to describe the several items he gives a brief summary of the history of athletics. The author also gives very valuable information to those who have the management of athletic meetings.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Purmanand Mowjee, residing in Bhooleshwar Street, has reported to the police that his house was broken into on the night of the 29th ultimo and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 110 and Rs. 50, in cash stolen from an open box in his room.—Cursetjee Cowasjee, a liquor shop-keeper at Girgaum, has reported to the police that his shop was entered on Saturday night by making a hole in the rear wall, and that Rs. 117 in currency notes and cash were stolen from a cash box, which was broken open.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—The 23rd annual dinner of the Parsee Cricket Club came off on Saturday evening last, at the club's premises, which were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Covers for forty were laid and the president Mr. D. D. Mistri, while proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress, dwelt at length on advantages derived by the benign British Rule in India. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, the party standing, and the band playing the National Anthem. A capital programme of vocal and instrumental music terminated an enjoyable night.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. C. C. James, assistant executive engineer, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, living at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, reports to the police the theft of a despatch-box containing several letters, two gold pins, one currency note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 12 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 142, from a room in his bungalow, which he used as an office, sometime between the evening of 29th and morning of the 30th ultimo.—Nowrojee Dosabhoy, living at Khetwadi Hill, reports the theft of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 150, from a cupboard in his room.

CHURCH PROCESSION.—The parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Bandora, with the children of St. Joseph's Convent and Sodalities assembled in the Chapel compound on Sunday evening and marched in procession around the compound, the Very Rev. Father Nuckle, S. J., bearing the Blessed Sacrament. This function was held as a conclusion to the devotions participated in daily by the congregation in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary during the month of May. The St. Peter's band was in attendance and played the *Pange Lingua Gloriosa*, accompanied with the singing of the choir and convent children. The interior of the chapel and main and side altars were gay with evergreens, lillies, and carnations, and the ceremony concluded with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THEFT AT A RAILWAY STATION.—At the instance of the Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Govind Babaji was prosecuted before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, for the theft of four annas on Saturday afternoon. The testimony of a coaching clerk, named Yeshwant Trimbuck Dulvi, doing duty at the railway terminus at Colaba, went to show that the prisoner who frequented the platform as a fruit-vendor was observed by him taking four annas from a till beneath the counter in the ticket-room. The number of tickets sold to passengers did not tally with the money received, there being one deficiency. Govind was arrested, but denied the charge saying the four-anna piece was his own. He was convicted of the offence, however, and sentenced and four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A BATHER'S CLOTHES.—At the Girgaum Police Court Constable Tighe brought Luxman Rama, Gunia Mahadu, and Dhondia Rama before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, charging the first accused stealing a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to a Hindu woman, named Bhagirthi, and the others with receiving and disposing of a portion of the ornament knowing it to be stolen. The first accused and the complainant lived in one chawl but in different rooms. On the 19th of last month Bhagirthi went to bathe and while she was bathing the accused picked and ran off with her clothes. He broke the ornament and gave a portion of it to the other two accused, who sold it to a Marwaree for Rs. 5. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the three accused on Sunday. His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour and the second and the third one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Fakeer Mahomed, a lad of thirteen years, was charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued altogether at Rs. 1,224, and Oosman Ali Mahomed and Abba Oosman with abetment in the commission of the offence. During the absence of his mother and whilst his aged father was lying asleep on the verandah at his house in Kholsa Moholla, the boy crept into the room, where the valuables were locked up, and succeeded in forcing open the box. The jewellery was then made over to his abettors. On missing his property the father complained of his loss to the police, whose investigations led to the arrest of the trio in Null Bazaar. The erring Ahmed pleaded guilty, whilst his accomplices threw all the blame on him for bringing the property to them and inducing them to sell it off. His worship convicted him of the offence and committed him to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years. Oosman, against whom there were previous convictions, was sent to jail for ten months, with hard labour, whilst his accomplice, Abba Oosman received a sentence of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS people who read their *Saturday Review*, writes the local paper, must have felt surprised when they read in the article in the last number on the Lady Huntly Jewel Robbery Case the fact seriously stated that Hannah Moore, Lady Huntly's maid, "came with an excellent character from Lady Connemara."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Uplands, 1,467 tons, Captain W Turner, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE British s s Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Lammermoor, 1,925 tons, Captain J R Lasseiles, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE British s s Cape Colonna, 1,767 tons, Captain N A Starkey, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Iago, 1,550 tons, Captain Rippeth, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Novasa, 1,931 tons, Captain J B Macfadyne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Camata, 1,355 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice and one deck passenger.

THE s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Raffin, sails to-day for Jedda via Aden and Hodeida, with a general cargo and 1,021 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE British s s Castle Eden, 1,565 tons, Captain W Shadwick, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Naples in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s. s. Strathclyde, 3,151 tons, Captain S. White, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry with a cargo 4,315 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s. s. Eleanor, 1,228 tons, Captain H Fell, which sailed from this port on the 31st May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, having been put back on account of her machinery getting out of order.

THE French Mail steamer s s La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain S Ravald, arrived in harbour on Sunday night from Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Alvaro, Mr Maria Fornello, Mr Jose Carlos de Moraes Carvalho, Mrs Ammelia Eugenia de Moraes Carvalho, and Mr. Ujejsky.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Palmas	1569	Evans	B	K Nixon & Co
„ Blue Jacket.	1403	Paull	C	W & A Graham & Co
„ St. Clear	1545	Williams	D	Ralli Brothers
„ Hypatia	1283	Faull	E	C Eduljee
„ Uplands	1467	Turner	F	Ernsthausen & Co
„ Florence	1347	Ruddiman	G	Ralli Brothers
„ Castle Eden	1565	Shadwick	H	W & A Graham & Co
„ Red Cross	1832	Corney	K	Ralli Brothers
„ Northembro	1912	Molley	L	P Morrison.
„ Inch Borwa	1487	Ashby	L	Bombay Co
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	Hajee Cassum
„ La Soyne	1151	Ravald	O	M Maritime & Co
„ Iago	1530	Rippeth	P	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Owestry	1556	Garnsworthy	Q	Bombay Co
„ B Head	1619	Smith		J. M. Heyn & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Krishna	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani	do.	do.
„ Kaveri	do.	do.
„ Bheema	do.	do.
„ Neera	do.	do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Caledonnia	1670	Griffith	1	T Morrison
„ Bormida	1499	Gavozza	3	F Bozzoni
„ Pekin	2130	Harris	4	P & O S N Co
„ Nizam	..	Langbourne	6	P & O S N Co
„ Khiva	..	Shumacker	6	Haji Cassum Joosub
„ Imperator	3441	Boehtinger	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Cape Colona	1767	Starkey	8	W & A Graham & Co
„ Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
„ C. Comorin	1658	Partridge	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ Tresillian	1569	Giles	11	Captain
„ L Moor	1925	Lascelles	12	W & A Graham & Co
„ Rydal Hall	2139	Bevis	13	E Bates & Co
„ Tanjore	1404	Raffin	16	Hajee Cassum

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	La Seyne (s)	Ravald	Aden, May 23.
June.			
1	Inchrona (s)	Halliwell	Genoa.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Mauritius, May 12.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Shanghai, May 9.
	Inchrona (s)	Halliwell	Newport, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	R. Rubattino (s)	Morello	Aden and Genoa.
	Imperator (s)	Boehtinger	Aden and Trieste.
	Iago (s)	Repeth	Aden and Hull.
	Lammermoor (s)	Lasseiles	Dunkirk.
	Cape Colunna (s)	Starkey	Dunkirk.
	Uplands (s)	Turner	Port Said.

The steamer Tanjore obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Niagara, for Dunkirk.
„ Emir, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Langor, for Dunkirk.
„ Bengore Head, for Havre.
„ Bormida, for China.
„ Carlo, R, for Liverpool.
„ Inchrona, for Antwerp.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
May.					
5	La Sayne	Sibilet	Marseilles	23	Bombay
8	Tenasserim				
	I G	Casey	Berbera	24	Bombay
18	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	22	Hodeida
19	Labourdonnais	Schmitz	Bombay	21	Marseilles
	Woolcock	Craig	Berbera		Berbera
	Atjeh	Bruse	Singapore	20	London
	Coringa	Tofoe	Suez		Colombo
	Siegmund	Kuplmann	Cochin		London
20	Maltby	Sherwood	Bombay		Liverpool
	Shannon	Edwards	London		Sydney
	Sheikh Berkhud	Schand	Hodeida	21	Hodeida
	Australien	Didier	Sydney		Marseilles
21	Braunschweig	Meier	Sydney		Bremen
	P Alexander	Adriani	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Clan Macpherson	Gourley	Calcutta		London
	Paramatta	Murray	Sydney	22	London
	Mameluke	Gill	Cardiff		
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta	22	London
22	Malwa	Preston	Bombay		
	Windsor	Raeburne	Bombay	22	Genoa
	Cossack H M's	McQuhoe	Cruise		
		Newey	Bombay	22	Antwerp
	Canning I G	Black	Bombay		
23	Pie-ho	Crodine	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	King Arthur	Fairweather	Bombay		Jeddah
	Discovery	Woodall	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Palestina	Dosker	Mussowa	24	Mussowa
	Sculptor	McAllister	Cam'ean		
	Bayern	Mergoil	Bremen	23	China
	Electra	Smith	Cable works.		
	Bundesrath	Issendoff	Hamburg	24	Zanzibar
	Britannia	Brown	Bombay		Marseilles
24	Bernicia	Webster	Singapore		Liverpool
	Norlands	Carter	Bussorah		London
25	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta	25	London
	St. Dunstan	Phipps	Java		Marseilles

Aden, 25th May, 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—3,000 bags wheat, W & J Bell and Co; 1,401 bags wheat, Tod Durnan and Co; 101 bales cotton waste, E Butterworth and Co; 10 bags linseed oil cake, K Palekar and Co; 3,000 bags wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 53 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales wool, G Toolsidass; 750 bags myrabolams, S Canjee; 700 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,500 bags wheat, Sanday and Co; 185 bales coir yarn, R Khetsee; 7,500 bags wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 650 bags myrabollams, H Gokculdas; 29 bales wool, K Khushall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St. Pancras s—7,700 bags wheat, 1,331 bags gingelly seed, 1,334 bags niger seed, and 3,874 bags groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bags wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cwts linseed and 450 cwt wheat, J. Fachiri.

Emir s—2,30 bags groundnuts, 22,300 bags wheat 29,196 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,350 cwt wheat, J. Fachiri.

St. Clear s—11,595 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cape Comerin s—3 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 2,667 cwts rapeseed, T. Mutto; 1,236 pkts wheat, N. Purshotumdass; 900 pkts wheat, J. Fachiri; 500 cwts buffalo horn, R. Kaderbhoy; 481 cwts mustard seed, S. Spinner and Co; 907 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

Bengore Head s—10,872 bags linseed, and 22,800 bags Seoni wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Langor s—3,999 bags groundnuts, 2,800 bags poppyseed, 1,875 bags rapeseed, 19,225 bags linseed, and 5,000 bags wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cape Colona s—667 bags groundnuts, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Sabapatty Moodellar and Co; 50 bags wheat, J. Fachiri; 1, 00 cwt linseed, K. Luckmidas and Co.

Lammermoor s—1,000 bags wheat, Lyon and Co.

Niagara s—4,000 cwt wheat and 300 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Emir s—2,671 bags linseed, Killick Nixonland Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 3,420 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

St. Pancras s—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 8,000 cwt wheat, D. Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castle Eden s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castle Eden s—50 cases gum olibanum, F S Punnett and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 220 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Palma s—10 bags Cawnpore rapeseed, D P Batha and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Sabapatty Moodeliar and Co; 270 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 370 bales cotton, F S uquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co. 100 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy; 7,000 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Hypatia s—1,800 packets and 4,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co. 1,334 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

Blue Jacket s—1,331 bales linseed and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Caledonia s—1,000 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 233 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co; 2547 cwts rapeseed, F L Battlibhoy and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—25 bales mule twist, N J Sassoon; 25 bales mule, Bombay United S and W Co; 25 bales mule, Ookerda Ketsy; 1,000 baskets onions, The Onion Co; 50 cases sharkfins, M Nuttu; 1 bag dates, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales mule twist, P F Talati; 23 cases sharkfins, Tata and Co; 1,000 baskets onions, R Megjee 112; cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Enoo; 23 bales cotton, J M Sonjibhoy; 67 bales cotton, L Cauttoo.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 72 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co Ld; 35 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 90 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist, E Nurdin and Co; 60 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, P F Talati; 51 tons old iron, D Purbhoodas; 510 cwts old iron, S Dyabhoy; 72 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy; 300 bales twist, and 100 bales cotton, C Ebraham; 179 bales cotton, F Poorbhoy and Co; 550 cwts sharkfins, and 12 cwts fishmaws, E Ebraham; 12 cwts sharkfins, T L Mahmed; 16 cwts sharkfins, M H Merally and Co; 50 bales cotton, P F Talati; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—15 bales mule twist, N I Sassoon.

Bormida s—95 bales twist, J Bros and Co; 43 bales twist, Oriental S and W and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 975 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, National S and W and Co of India; 109 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—31 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, N S Nusserwanji; 307 bales cotton, R Canji and Co.

Bormida s—58 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 25 bales twist, National S and W Co of India, Ld.

FOR PORT SAID.

Uplands s—4,000 bags wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Inchborva s—20,000 bags linseed, The Bombay Co; 15,999 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—51 cases vermillion, N Surufally; 2 cases musical instruments, T R Ramchunder and Bros; 100 cases candles, Fleming and Co.

Adoowa s—6 cases fruit salt, S Heptoola; 11 cases confectionary, B Nuzerally; 28 cases, oilmanstores, D Cowasji; 29 cases ham bacon and cheese, and 14 cases biscuits, &c. C Dadabhoy, 15 cases milkford, &c, Elulji and Bros; 80 kegs paint, M Ebramji; 116 cases oilmanstores, &c., Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

Sutlej s—9 bales writing paper, A Kurrimbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Iago s—9 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola; 8 cases matches, K Essaji; 50 cases matches, H Abdool Karm.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Iago s—10 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 237 packages brown paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—9 packages note paper, and envelopes, N Cumrudin.

Singapore s—4 packages stationery, H Abdoolally.

R Rubattino s—2 cases saffron, K Ladha.

FROM BRINDISI.

Siam s—1 box matches, Droz and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Adowa s

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8. —BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR —" FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

WANTED an accomplished EUROPEAN GIRL to travel with a Lady as Companion and Governess.—Apply to Mrs. SIMPSON, APOLLO HOTEL, Bombay.

WANTED Second-Hand Bareilly Cart with hood.—Apply WILSON & LIDBETTER, Fort.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS act as a charm in Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegtable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 8 and 10 annas per phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures, which can be had of A. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BAPTY BROS. EAST INDIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, Falkland Road, has resumed work, and now produces very superior Flour. Orders are solicited for Patent Superfine, Household, Fine and Coarse Export, and Kindred Flours, Horsefood, Bran, &c.

TO LOVERS OF ART.—A selection of ART WARE from Northern India to be seen at O'NEAL & Co., No. 43, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steel plate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, (John Connon, Fort, and Byculla Bridge) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

BISCUITS, prepared with MELLIN'S FOOD in Bombay, by J. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street. Price per lb., loose, Re. 1-4 ; in Tins, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Moholla.

BANDORA POINT, TO LET, one of the best HOUSES, on the Hill, in thorough repair, stabling for six horses and well on the premises. Rent Rs. 120. Apply, W. BULLOCK, 60, Tamarind Lane.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been remodelled and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Datar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Sir-et Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the veri Single. Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge under the immediate management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.,
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES ; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES ; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
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BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.
COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.
Apply to
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES —Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, GOLD BROOCH, CHUBB'S SAFE WATCHES, WEARING APPAREL, SIMLA JAMS, FIGS, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1891, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 1 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c, remained unclaimed in the Dead LETTER OFFICE beyond the prescribed time consisting books, periodicals, catalogues, musics, photos, views, sample cloth, wearing apparel, gold ring, gold brooch, gold pieces, medical instruments, (Sounds), soap, coins, sample packing, hat, dolls, obliterated foreign stamps, &c.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting watches, chains, G. S. and brass pots, copper ingot, colour, keys, hammers, pincers, coal, wearing apparel, dooties, coats, caps, turbans, teel, old gunny, cotton, rice, pieces of cloth, wood.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting old chairs, bench, window shutter, and copper pot, &c.
Also Chubb's safe, 28" by 22" by 21," Simla apricot jams and figs, velvet, woollen and cotton coats, trousers, jackets, tail coat, caps, belts, shikar stick, gun covers, numdas, door curtains, brackets, pewter teapots, brass koomdy, cnems, shoes, pictures, books, diaries, &c.

SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (BHOWNUGGER GOOD)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thacker Ebjee Oomersey, in his godown at Pasta Gully, Colaba, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Shah Hirachand Nemchand—
100 bales cotton (Bhownugger Good) full pressed at Bhownugger.

SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (BHOWNUGGER GOODS).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Gokuldas Madhowji in his godown at 2nd Pasta Gully, Colaba, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Sha Sojpal Khetsey—
100 bales cotton (Bhownugger Good, full-pressed, at Bhownugger).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, June 2, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE COALS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., at Mallet Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.—
1277 tons south Yorkshire coals.
Ex ss "Tronopolis."
A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sael.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 2, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

BEYOND a correction by Reuter in the advice of specie shipments to India for last week, which should have been wired as £50,000 in Gold to Bombay, we have no fresh telegraphic news to chronicle in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	86,420
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	2,51,115
Other Deposits.....	Dec.	"	4,30,039
Government Securities			Nil
Loans	Dec.	"	4 52,396
Bills Discounted	"	"	4,92,934
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,07,630
Cash and Currency Notes..... ..	"	"	12,29,735

Three days out of the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, having been kept as holidays by the financial establishments in this city, there has naturally not been much movement in monetary matters. The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Return, however, points to the still easier feeling in the market which may be expected to obtain when the busy export season, now near its close, shall be over. It will be noticed, from the figures which we give above, that there had been a decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted, aggregating nearly the same amount as in the week preceding ; and though, on the other hand, there had been some diminution in Private Deposits, the falling off in the trade demand was over 5 lakhs for the three days during which the Bank was open.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been done again in this market to-day on the basis of previous prices, and with a quiet feeling prevailing. Purchases by local spinners are put down at 2,250 bales consisting of 700 Broach, at Rs. 184-6 ; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 153-7, and Pachora, at Rs. 149 ; 125 each of Karanja, at Rs. 161, and Oomra, at Rs. 157 ; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 162-74 ; exporters having taken 600 Bengals, at Rs. 145½-60 ; and 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 169-70 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady to-day at Saturday's quotations for all descriptions, but only a moderate business has transpired.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export ; but Linseed has further advanced in value half-an-anna per cwt., making the price Rs. 6--6 0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered but steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,434 bales.
Wheat	130,896 cwts.
Linseed.....	20,420 "
Rapeseed	3,938 "
Gingelly.....	1,025 "
Poppyseed	1,085 "
Groundnuts.....	1,888 "
Castorseed	788 "

FREIGHTS are weaker, at least for prompt shipment ; also for all June loading. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool, under reiets, for immediate shipment at 25s. ; also for June shipment at 26s. per ton ; and for Continental ports, for July shipment, at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rate of 1s. 4 25-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1-32d. higher for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 1-16d. ; but business has been extremely quiet all day, scarcely any Merchants' Bills having been offered ; and although Telegraphic is reported to have been placed at 1s. 4⅞d. and Credits at 1s. 5 1-32d. for ready delivery, rates remained nominally as they opened, Credits for June having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d., and for July at 1s. 5 3-32d. ; and ready rates closed as follows :

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 4 25-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 4 23-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 15-16d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 5 1-16d.		"
Francs do. ...1·80		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement for Four per cents. took place to-day with a steady feeling in the market, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. over Saturday's final rates was attained, closing quotations having been 106 3-16 for Money, and 105 15-16 for the next Settlement on the 30th ult. In 4½ per cents] 107½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have remained quiet in tone and without movement in rates generally ; but we note an improvement in Mill Scrip in several cases at our quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th May as compared with the statement of the 22nd May, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs.	May 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	53,91,274	52,07,854
Do. do. at Branches	41,76,379	44,27,494
Other Deposits	3,95,65,699	3,92,35,660
Post Bills	11,776	9,199
Cash Credits, undrawn	25,71,200	22,00,400
Rs. ..	6,50,70,328	6,44,31,607
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,05,52,798	105,52,798
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,92,148	69,82,555
Loans do. do. do.	76,81,519	72,32,123
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,201	4,221
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,35,305	1,54,42,371
Stamps, &c.	25,077	25,132
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,632		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000	3,92,052	3,92,052
Bullion	8,91,430	7,69,132
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	5,52,523	6,60,153
Cash and Currency Notes	2,11,41,275	2,23,71,010
Rs. ..	6,50,70,328	6,44,31,607

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th May 1891, compared with the statement of the 19th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs. A. P.	May 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,35,03,682 8 8	2,15,85,545 13 4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,33,34,871 6 10	6,80,76,188 0 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,80,963 6 1	3,86,632 0 3
Sundries	27,32,760 8 3	27,68,363 8 4
Rs.	11,51,78,257 13 10	11,75,26,999 6 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	1,12,17,635 4 0	1,14,12,074 0 0
Other authorized Investms.	76,11,635 4 0	76,11,635 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities....	89,78,741 2 10	84,58,495 13 5
Credits on do.	61,85,431 4 1	65,37,455 10 1
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,59 87,395 1 7	2,56,11,635 6 8
Balances with other Banks	5,87,339 12 6	5,86,134 8 3
Bullion	10,44,932 8 8	10,39,011 10 8
Dead Stock	12,22 048 9 7	12,22,998 1 7
Stamps	11,956 10 3	11,943 9 3
Sundries	12,31,119 8 10	16,60,405 14 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	3,07,77,341 13 1	3,10 32,900 4 8
Do. at Branches ..	2,03,10,460 11 5	2,21,41,978 4 2
Rs.	11,51,78,257 13 10	11,75,26,999 6 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 26th May, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	17,54,371 Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	2,19,696 do.
Other Deposits.....	41,81,317 Inc.
Post Bills	1,05,869 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	1,94,383 Inc.
Loans	5,20,245 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3, 2,025 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,75,700 Dec.
Cash at Head Office.....	2,56,658 Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,31,517 do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	12	43 p.m.	1	46
Teheran	1	1	35 p.m. ..		33
Suez.....	1	2	25 p.m. ..		14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	21	..	1
,, Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
,, Madras	3	6	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FOSBERY—CHAMBERLAIN—May 4, at Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare, P G Vincent, son of Lieut-Col G Vincent Fosbery, V C, late of H M Bengal Staff Corps, to Marianne Stockdale, daughter of the late Henry Taylor Chamberlain, of Ilfton.
MADDEN—HAW—May 11, at St Marylebone Parish Church, by the Rev G C B Madden, Rector of Berry Brow, Yorkshire (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev R T Pollexfen, Curate of South Weald, Essex, Lieut-Col William Charles Frederick Madden, 13th (The Prince Albert's Own Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Nina Harriet Arden, eldest daughter of Maj-Gen David Shaw, Indian Staff Corps.
NICHOLSON—COWIE—May 7, at St Mark's, Notting-hill, Charles L W Nicholson, to Alice Marguerite Emma, daughter of Col Cowie, R A, of Calcutta.
PRITCHARD—EDWARDS—May 12, at St Mary, Stoke Newington, George Samuel Pritchard, of Holly Bank, Walthamstow, to Mary Ann, daughter of late Richard Edwards, of Bow, Middlesex, and niece of late Rev B Bailey, C M S, Missionary at Travancore, South India.

DEATHS.

BEACHCROFT—May 9, at Talbot-square, M Beachcroft, Lieut-Col (retired), Madras N I (23th), aged 81.
CAMPBELL—May 12, at Belford, Lieut-Col J R Campbell, Bengal, retired.
DICKEY—May 11, at Belfast, Major-Gen A H A Dickey, Madras Staff Corps.
FORBES—May 3, at Ramsgate, Leila Muriel, daughter of a A Forbes, Bengal Civil Service, 8.
NEWMARCH—May 7, at Folkestone, Violet, daughter of late Dr H Newmarch, H E I C S.
OLLIVANT—May 10, at Clifton, Lucy Caroline, wife of E.C.K. Olliv at, C.I.E., Bombay Civil Service, and daughter of A. S. Eddis, Q. C. 43.
SHARPE—May 12, at Eastnor Lodge, Reigate, Mona Kathleen, wife of Edward John Sharpe, Capt. D.C.O., Middlesex Regt., D.A.A.G., Secunderabad.
TAYLOR—May 4, at Blackheath, Bessie, wife of Com. A.D. Taylor, Indian Navy, 53.
WILSON—May 8, at Tunbridge Wells, Caroline Court, wife of Capt. W. C. Wilson, late Indian Army.

BERAR.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—May 23, at Khangaum, West Berar, Ellen, the wife of W. L. Henderson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—FORBES—May 23, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev K S Macdonald, M A, James Fraser-Forbes, Bitraghatia, Malda, to Elsie A May, youngest daughter of the late Thomas May, Bretford, Devon.
LINDSAY—WILLDER—May 23, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Bertram Robert Crauford, eldest son of R A Lindsay, Esq, to Ethel Marion, only daughter of W. J. Willder, Esq.

DEATHS.

BAREFOOT—May 17, at Jolarpet, Mr James Barefoot, Locomotive Foreman, M R C, aged 57 years and 1 month.
BROWNE—May 19, at Kurnool, Mrs E S Browne, relict of Thomas Browne, late of Madras, aged 71 years.
ROYAL-DAWSON—May 23, at "Bomarsund," Coonoor, George Augustus Royal-Dawson, aged 51 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891.

THE inquiry into the Rajabai Tower fatality will be resumed to-morrow, when the Coroner will sum up to the jury upon the four hundred and fifty pages of evidence that he has taken since the 26th of April. We have no desire to anticipate the conclusion at which the jury, under the Coroner's guidance, may arrive, or to forestall in any way Dr. Blaney's estimate of the weight of the evidence. Such comment as is permissible at this stage is rather upon the evidence that is not forthcoming than upon that with which the jury will have to deal. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we are in no way disposed to echo the censure which the Guzerati papers, often more under the influence of their imagination than of their judgment, have passed upon the police in connection with this enquiry. We go no further in that direction—but we are bound to go as far—than to say that the duty of the police in relation to this still mysterious tragedy will not be at an end when the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict. The one mitigating circumstance that would attend upon the finding of an open verdict in the case would be that it would in no way affect future inquiry or future proceedings. A coroner's inquiry may run parallel with criminal investigation and yet be entirely independent of it, and the most complete failure of a coroner's jury to discover the cause and circumstance of a death would leave the police free to resume, on any lines they chose, the inquiry which in the Coroner's Court had led to nothing. The police have had harsh things said about them—though in that respect they have not been worse off than we ourselves have been. If the censures passed upon them put them on their mettle, and stimulate them to patient and vigilant enquiry when they are relieved of the stress of prolonged attendance in the Coroner's Court, we have no doubt that those who have been unsparing with inuendos and aspersions will be equally lavish in their approval. It cannot be denied that those who have looked forward to the Coroner's inquiry as a means of clearing up the mystery have so far been disappointed. The inquiry, since the appearance of the Government Solicitor upon the scene, has been conducted with unquestionable fairness and propriety, and no room has been found for the suggestion that witnesses whose evidence went to support a particular theory of the fatality have had their evidence subjected to the pressure of a minimising cross-examination. The object in view has been to obtain from each witness, fairly and without pressure, a full and spontaneous account of the facts as they occurred. But it cannot be denied that the inquiry as it was left on Saturday evening is much like a bewildering story which, after becoming highly exciting in the penultimate chapter, abruptly ends with an intimation that the final chapter has been lost, or that the author, for reasons beyond his choice or control, is unable to present it to his readers. The evidence has revealed just enough to make the public want to know a good deal more. The jury will take their own view as to whether two Mahomedans were in Aslajee's company during the afternoon of the fatality, and whether the children who gave evidence with such singular straightforwardness and intelligence were correct in saying that they saw them and him on the top of the Tower a few minutes before the bodies of Buchoobai and Pherozbai were found upon the ground. But the witness Enty gave the jury on Saturday the name of a man who said that he had seen Aslajee and two Mahomedans coming out of Mr. Chitnis's office an hour before the tragedy. The evidence as it stands is hearsay evidence, and would be admissible only on the most liberal interpretation of the rules of evidence. But it suggests an obvious line of inquiry which we are bound to give the police the credit of not ignoring, though the jury was not told whether or not it had been followed. Rumour first, and then direct evidence, added two unnamed and apparently unknown Mahomedans to the list of people in the Tower which the evidence of sepoys, of the havildar, and others, had furnished to the Coroner and jury. If the witness Enty's informant and some one from Mr. Chitnis's office had been called, it would have adequately tested the suggestion that two Mussalmans had been in Aslajee's company shortly before the catastrophe, and would have shown if it were true that there were people near at hand who could furnish their names. Such a course would seem so obvious that we can scarcely think the police have left it out of their consideration. If they have, we should expect that inquiry in the quarter suggested by Enty's evidence would be made without further delay. This evidence, of course, has to be taken in connection with the fact that some essential parts of it are emphatically denied by Superintendent McDermott, who is alleged to have had a part in the remarkable dialogue described by the witness. But the Superintendent's denial has no bearing upon the statement alleged to have been made to Enty by Dinshaw, the uncalled biscuit-maker, and it will never do to allow so important a statement as that to remain neither confirmed nor confuted. It has been characteristic of the case that the most confident statements have been made out of doors in regard to it without any opportunity being found for subjecting them to legal examination. We quoted a few days ago for what it might be worth the highly sensational story of a bundle of tattered clothes, the property of a young Khojah, who is said to have been wearing them on the night of the tragedy, and in the possession of whose servant they are said to have been seen by a Mahomedan gentleman, the direct informant of the Parsee journalist who tells the story. The central point in the story is the allegation that the Mahomedan gentleman who told it saw in the pocket of one of the garments a letter which appointed a rendezvous at the Tower, and asked for forty rupees. The police are understood to have enquired into this matter, and it is made a ground of complaint against them that they began their investigation fifty six hours after the information reached them. The gravamen of the complaint, however, would practically disappear if the Mahomedan gentleman, who, if he has any existence, must be within easy call, were produced, and if he were to show how much of the bundle story is truth and how much fiction. The story has been put in such a way that nothing could be easier than for the police to demolish it if it is the imaginative figment that they are understood to believe it to be. If they have set it aside altogether they should show their reasons for doing so, and no more valid reasons could be conceived of than a denial of it from the informant of the Parsee journalist in question. However, it is only necessary to credit the police with as full a desire to get at the truth as any section of the community can have, to make it a matter of reasonable expectation that the links that are missing in the chain of inquiry will, if possible, be supplied. The conventional idea concerning the police in India has hitherto credited them rather with too much than with too little zeal in the detection of crime, and it is a new theory altogether which imputes to them slackness in the presence of a tragedy which cannot pass unexplained without effect upon their prestige. If the Coroner's jury should fail to clear up the mystery, the public would still look to the police—not exactingly, but with a certainty that a reasonable amount of zeal would be expended in the quest—to lay bare the whole of the facts connected with the tragedy. Enough, as we have said, has been revealed to make the public wish to know more. At the moment we seem to have been brought to an *impasse* beyond which, in the absence of fuller evidence, it is impossible to go.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, having disposed in the Resolution upon which we commented yesterday of the turbulent protest of the populace of Benares against the measures adopted for supplying that city with pure water, has at once had to turn his attention to the more constitutional but scarcely more reasonable antagonism of the Cawnpore Municipality to sanitation. A few weeks ago the Municipality, in inconveniently rapid sequence to the entertainment of a European executive engineer for the purpose of carrying out the works, incontinently rejected a scheme of drainage and water-works to which it had committed itself. It has thereby brought down upon itself censure and something more. There can be no doubt of the need for the work from which the Municipality suddenly turned back. Cawnpore is, with one insignificant exception, the most unhealthy town in the North-Western Provinces. Twice in the last five years its death-rate has exceeded fifty per thousand per annum ; last year the rate was 53·42, compared with a normal death-rate in the municipalities of the Provinces of thirty-four per thousand. Besides this it is one of the most rapidly growing towns in Upper India, and cannot plead poverty as an excuse for not setting its house in order. Sir Auckland Colvin shows that the incidence of municipal taxation in Cawnpore and the other towns of the North-West Provinces is considerably below that in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency. Cawnpore is therefore well enough off to afford the luxury—if luxury it be—of clean water and wholesome drainage. But it is evident that there can be few large towns in India to whom such works are more necessary. Government make themselves responsible for the statement that, sickness apart, from 2,500 to 3,200 lives are annually sacrificed from diseases which may be traced to putrid sewers and bad water. Mr. Baldwin Latham has been there, and he has emphatically reported that the bad drainage of Cawnpore is a source of danger, not only to the city, but to the large cantonment across which the line of drainage flows. "The cantonment at Cawnpore," Mr. Latham writes, "in respect to the city, is situated in a very bad position, both as regards the movement of the wind and more especially that of the underground water. The wells within the cantonment of Cawnpore are very liable to be polluted from the municipal area, as they are located on the lower side of the city on the direct line of underground flow. It is important for the cantonment, having regard to its position with respect to the city, that the city should be freed from impurities which, if not removed, are very liable to affect the health of the cantonment." Such a report as this at once brings the matter within the cognizance of the Army Sanitary Commission at home, who look at questions of Indian sanitation exclusively from the point of view of the interests of the army, and they, we learn, have brought it to the notice of the Secretary of State. The Municipality evidently have the right man to reckon with in Sir Auckland Colvin. The Government have not, in the beginning, been dogmatic in dealing with them. A sufficiently wide preliminary discretion has been left to the Municipality ; but that discretion having been abused, the central authority has a right to step in. And it has stepped in with an ultimatum which the Municipality is hardly likely to misunderstand. "The Municipality of Cawnpore, having rejected Mr. Latham's and Mr. Hughes' schemes, is now required to place before the Government, at some time previous to the expiry of the calendar year 1891, a project of sanitation and water-works such as shall approve itself to the Government and its advisers as adequate to the ends in view. Should the Municipality fail to do this within the term assigned, the Government will take such action as it may consider necessary in the interests, not of the population of the city only, but of the cantonment also." Such are the terms of the injunction. They are severe and unceremonious, and there is no friend of local self-government who will not regret that it has been found necessary to use them. But local self-government is only a means to an end, and where that end is not attained, and three thousand lives are sacrified every year in a single town because of an insufficient appreciation of the value of drainage and good water, the independence of a municipality is a matter of the smallest concern. It is better promptly to come down upon a defaulting municipality in this way than to allow it to go on for ten years, and then ask it, as the Poona Municipality has just been asked, why it has been so long in making up its mind about drainage ?

MR. JAMES has no reason to complain of the reception that his memorandum on the deterioration of Indian cotton has met with in Manchester. We print in another column a report of an interview which the Commissioner for the Northern Division has recently had with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. His own statement covers ground familiar to our readers, and it is no disparagement to it to say that it was the least important part of the proceedings. What will chiefly arrest attention in Bombay is the reception that has been given to Mr. James's proposals by Mr. Bythell, a gentleman who had, as many will remember, a very intimate acquaintance with the old Act, and who did more than any individual member of the trade to get it repealed. When Mr. Bythell is found declaring his willingness to strongly support any effort made by Government to "prevent deterioration of Broach cotton" Mr. James may congratulate himself upon having gained a friend in a quarter from which he must have looked for hostility. A certain kind of mixing, Mr. Bythell contended, was necessary, and so long as liberty were allowed for legitimate mixing he had no objection to any measure which would produce the end Mr. James had in view. It is an essential part of the case put for

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE IMPERIAL PARTY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 31.

At a banquet given here to members of the Imperial Press, General Dubarail explained the political programme of Prince Victor Napoleon, who, he said, would follow in the footsteps of the Emperor Napoleon III., which was to found a social Brotherhood and a Government by the people under a powerful head.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 31.

Serious riots occurred at Bilboa on Saturday owing to the police dispersing a meeting of strikers. The police fired upon the rioters, one of whom was killed and several injured. The riots were renewed to-day (Sunday) when the troops were called out, and the rioters dispersed by the cavalry. The town is now held by the troops.

THE CZAREWITCH IN SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 1.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch has arrived in Siberia, and has opened the first portion of the Ussuri section of the Siberian Railway.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN ARGENTINA.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The financial situation in the Argentine Republic is daily growing worse.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

The libel action brought by Sir W. Gordon Cumming in what is known as the Baccarat case commenced this morning before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be called as a witness in the case.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, bringing the English mails of the 22nd May, left this port for Aden at 10 p.m. to-day, 38 hours late, having been blocked in the Canal.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

TRIAL OF THE TONGAL MAJOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The Tongal Major in his defence, the *Pioneer* says, states that he went out to meet the Chief Commissioner on the 22nd of March, and was present when Mr. Quinton summoned his first Durbar. He was then carried in a doolee to his house, which is in the city. He remained in his own house till the evening of the 24th, when the cessation of firing offered an opportunity for him to enter the fort, it being customary when firing ceases from the fort for all officials to go there. He entered by the south gate when the British officers were entering by the west or the main gate. He warned Angao Senna, the fourth prince, whom he met at the west gate, that it was not safe for important British officials to come to the fort after dark, when there were excited sepoys and adherents of the Senapati going about. He feared lest some saheb should be killed by some irresponsible person. He asked the Chief Commissioner to come to the fort in the morning to hold a Durbar, and not to enter the fort late at night. He was told by some one that the Senapati had asked the sahebs to proceed to the fort, and it was not necessary for him to interfere. The Senapati was not present at the west gate. The British officers then went to the Durbar in front of the Durbar Hall, at which were present the Aiya Parel Major and others. He followed them to the durbar. The princes, Angao Senna and Silla Singh and the Regent were not present. The Durbar was short, and on breaking up, all but himself went to the dragon gate. He himself proceeded to the top gate, which is in the opposite direction and about fifty yards from the Durbar Hall, feeling very unwell. He went to a pond a hundred yards further on, and stayed near it till the morning. He then went to the top of the gate guard and slept there. He heard the firing which was renewed after he left the Durbar, but all was quiet when he left the pond. He heard in the morning that the British officers had been killed by the Senapati's orders, but does not know in what manner they were murdered. In conclusion, he states that although he used to be influential in the State, he has had but little power of late years; that he is an old man, and that the witnesses against him are the adherents of the Senapati.

A wire-rope suspension-bridge over the Tigke river, two hundred feet span, is under the construction of Lieutenant Cosgram, five miles north of Manipur city on the Kohima Road. Manipuri labour is being employed exclusively. The bridge will be passable for laden mules.

The 2nd battalion of the 4th Goorkhas on their way to Nigriting on the 29th May, whilst crossing a stream near the Dinapore on rafts, lost a non-commissioned officer, the treasure-chest containing Rs. 1,400, and some kit. The demolition of the buildings in the fort is complete. A stockade for five hundred men, which includes the temple and the citadel, is being constructed in case a small garrison should be left at Manipur.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

All positions in front of Seri are being evacuated and are concentrating in the rear of it. On the 30th a shot was fired into a Goorkha picquet at Darbourai, slightly wounding a sepoy. It is supposed the shot was fired by one of Hashim Ali's gang. One of his party was arrested yesterday lurking in the Shah Nullah below Seri.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDH.

Mr. M. S. Howell, Judge at Shahjehanpore, officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in place of Mr. W. Young, who is taking short leave.

THE N.-W. P. POLICE COMMISSION.

The North-West Provinces Police Commission is said to have finished its report.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General Nairne goes to England on ninety days' leave early in July, and Major-General Tillard officiates for him as Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1.

Ismailjee and Lukmanjee were cross-examined in Gangaram Bhow's case to-day. They both stated that they would be able to identify the policeman who, they say, came into the complainant's house on the night in question and removed Gungaram to the second accused's shop, if they were shown him; but neither of them could give any description of the policeman. They were sure, they said, that the police constable, Shriputty, was not the policeman they speak of.

Shriputty was next called as a witness by the Court, but he denied having gone into the complainant's house that night, and stated that when he first saw Gungaram that night, the latter was in the second accused's shop.

Another policeman named Tookaram Ramsingh made a similar statement.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Branson, from Bombay, appears for the prosecution in the place of Mr. Bland.

THE NIZAM AT WARANGAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAZIPETT, JUNE 1.

His Highness the Nizam held a grand durbar last night at Warangal, at which a large number of Jaghirdars, Zemindars, Deshmooks, and Deshpandays, and the district officials presented the nuzzars. On his Highness's arrival the girls of the Warangal Orphanage—an institution, which by the way, Sir Andrew Scoble pronounced to be unique and not met with even in British India—sang an English song bidding welcome to his Highness. Nawab Framroz Jung Bahadur, the Collector of the District, as president, read an address, on behalf of the local fund board. The address, though lengthy, was a most interesting one, dealing with the several departments of the State.

The following is a very brief summary of the address:—The history of Warangal was first given from the time of Rajah Potraj in the 11th century to its acquisition by the Asaf Jahi Princes, four years ago. His Highness stepped into Warangal, bringing with him the railway, which was a source of incalculable benefit and blessing to the rayats. The address ventured a prayer that his Highness would be graciously pleased to order the construction of the railway from Warangal *via* Aurangabad, joining the Dhond and Manmar line, which is being now surveyed, so that trade and commerce, agriculture and population, which were already on the increase under the fostering care of his Highness may develope further. Police and justice had received greater attention than before. Railway feeders and primary schools had been established throughout the district, some of the schools recently opened in the district have already passed candidates in the Middle School Examination, and it is hoped that some of our district boys will pass the Matriculation this year.

His Highness was asked to award a gold medal to the most successful candidates. His Highness's care for the parentless has established an orphanage which is entirely supported by Government. Special reference was made to the extension of irrigation works. The development of arts and manufactures, the establishment of a local fund board, and revenue reforms; an irrigation board had been brought into existence; ten lakhs of rupees placed annually at its disposal, and a separate department formed. The time-honoured carpet manufacture and other industries of Warangal were being encouraged at the annual *jatra* at Jeedkal, where yearly 40,000 pilgrims visit its celebrated temple. An exhibition of arts and manufactures is held, his Highness's Government awarding gold and silver medals for the best exhibits. A local fund board had been established, which provides funds for and looks after the maintenance of roads, police, schools, and serais, &c. His Highness was pleased to make very important concessions to the cultivators and artisans. Several taxes, which pressed heavily on the poor rayats, were removed; appropriate times were fixed for the recovery of revenue instalments. The settlement of the district helped to reduce the taxes on agriculture. The result is that the rayat of the district is happy and in easy circumstances. Despite the concessions the revenue of the district held increased by twenty-five lakhs within the last five years. Finally, the members begged that his Highness may be prayed to extend to their town the blessing of a copious supply of pure water by means of pipes and hydrants.

The address referred in grateful terms to the excellent work done by Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who as subedar of the division removed the heavy hand of oppression and established order, to whose enlightened endeavours is due the restoration of the city of Warangal to its pristine glory, and whose promotion to the head of the Revenue Secretariat by his Highness afforded them great satisfaction. In his Excellency the Minister Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, his Highness had a Dewan who has always the best interests of the rayat at heart, and is striving might and main to promote their happiness and prosperity. To him the wronged and oppressed may appeal for justice, and redress and appeal not in vain. His Highness expressed his satisfaction at the progress Warangal had made, and promised to give their requests his careful consideration.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

PENANG, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran (extra) left this port for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. s. s. Thibet (extra), from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 1.

French mail steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Liverpool for Bombay on the 28th ult., and the same company's steamer Britannia left Suez on the 30th ult., homeward bound.

The Italian steamer Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay yesterday, at midnight.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

A GENERAL meeting of the European Civil Services Association in London was held at 45 Pall Mall, on Tuesday, May 12. The chair was taken by Mr. O. S. Stack.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, said:—

Gentlemen,—I am sorry to inform you that Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was asked to take the chair, is ill, and that Mr. Chisholm, who was expected to have come in his place, has not been able to attend. I do not think I need detain you with any lengthened observations. The salient fact we have to consider is that the Calcutta Committee have since our last general meeting resolved on continuing the organization at home which worked so successfully in connection with that Committee in obtaining us the concessions which we have already received. I think we will all agree that that is a very wise resolution. They look to us here at home to furnish a committee, and they have also agreed to pay a secretary to transact necessary business and carry on the correspondence with the Calcutta Committee: of course it is to the members who have retired that they must chiefly look for assistance, because we cannot expect that men who come home on short leave will either have the time or the opportunity to do the necessary work in connection with the Calcutta Committee. I sincerely trust, for the sake of the Uncovenanted Service, that those men who have retired, and who consider that they have obtained nearly all they want, will not on that account hang back and not give that assistance which they gave before when they were more deeply interested in the success of the agitation. We ought to remember that it was in a great degree owing to the contributions and exertions of the men now out in India that we obtained the increased pension which we have received, and I trust that fact will be borne in mind. Of course it is scarcely to be expected that as regards contributions men who have come home on pensions can continue to give in the same way as they did when they were on active service. That I do not think any one is so unreasonable as to expect, but apart from that they can give very valuable assistance to the Calcutta Committee. The concessions still to be obtained, according to the Calcutta Committee, are the conversion of ordinary half-pay pensions at the exchange of 1s. 9d. up to the limit of £500 per annum. As regards that we have a stronger case than is generally supposed. You may all remember that during the course of the Parliamentary enquiry Sir John Gorst stated about three times, that the Secretary of State disclaimed any intention whatever of giving retrospective effect to the pension rules, and at the end of the enquiry, when one of the members of the Parliamentary Committee wanted them to give a special recommendation on that subject, Sir John Gorst said: "It is not necessary any member of the Service can refer to my declaration." Now either that declaration meant that those men who came in under the Rules of 1831 and the Rules of 1855 should get their pensions under those Rules, or it is simply valueless. From a correspondence that will, I think, be printed and circulated you will see, I am very much afraid, that the Secretary of State is not inclined to act up to Sir John Gorst's declaration, and that will be a very legitimate subject for representation. The next thing is this, optional retirement after twenty-five years' service, of which two years' leave should be allowed to count towards pension. That point, I think, was admitted as most reasonable, and it is one that we can cordially support. Medical evidence was offered on that point, but they declined to take it. That too I think we can concur with the Calcutta Committee should be pressed on the attention of the Secretary of State. The next is the minimum furlough allowance not to be less than 250 per annum in the case of officers drawing above a certain amount of salary. It is utterly useless to give men improved leave rules unless you give them adequate leave allowance. A lot of the junior men, especially, who want leave badly, cannot afford to come home because their leave allowance is so small. The next point is "an uniform scheme describing explicitly the terms of pension and furlough with a provision that in any future changes of the regulations the rights of existing incumbents shall be secured to them," and "The admission to the European rules of all officers holding appointments in Article 330 of the Civil Service Regulations, taking leave out of India." I think we are all agreed that these concessions are eminently desirable, and I have a very strong opinion that if firmly but respectfully, and with moderation they are pressed upon the attention of the Secretary of State, in the end we will be successful in obtaining every one of them. The first resolution I have to propose is "that the Report General and Special Fund Accounts presented by the London Committee, be adopted and passed."

Mr. Webster Biss: I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. I think the report shows that progress had been made, and it is too bad that progress should have been so slow, not on our account, but on account of the Government. One paragraph in the report says: "In addition to the above proposals, the Select Committee recommended that in future there should be, as nearly as possible, a uniform scheme explicitly describing the terms of pension and furlough, instead of the ambiguity existing at present." I find no ambiguity in the rules. I have been a member of the Financial Department, and have administered them according to the English language. Of course if a construction is put on the language that no Chinaman would put it is not the fault of the Department. To tell me that I cannot understand a chapter of rules in the English language is ridiculous. Under the rules I was a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Then came in the competition men, and then when the Government found they could not pay they were all mixed up together in one general service and it was distinctly stated that there should be no difference. Now here is the hardship, they not only will not give us our pensions, but they give me only half the salary, so that I am injured in both ways, and I know of men who could not retire although they were ill because they were so handicapped about bringing their savings home. The exchange was so terrible that they could not do it. I am not sure it would not be a very good plan to do as they do in England. They say when we go to Rome we must do as the Romans do. I think we should have a deputation accompanied by some Members of Parliament like Mr. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge, to go to Lord Cross, and say "There is that rule: what construction do you put upon it?"

Mr. S. Digby: You have got to get his consent to receive you first.

Mr. Webster Biss: I suppose he would not object.

The Chairman: That is the difficulty.

Mr. Webster Biss: I have had exactly the same appointments as the Bengal Civilians, and I have held them at less pay. I have administered these very rules. I see no ambiguity about them. To say that grey-headed men, educated men, gentlemen by birth and education, are misunderstanding the English language is an indignity not to be borne. Therefore let the Committee go on and let the thing be pursued to the bitter end until we get our rights.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary (Mr. J. Heyman) then read the following resolution passed by the Calcutta Committee:—

That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the London Committee for their services, and that they be invited to continue their organisation on the existing lines.

Mr. H. Lambert: The resolution which I propose is this: "That the resolution of the Calcutta Central Committee inviting the London Committee to continue the organisation of the Association in London be cordially accepted by this meeting. I think after the very lucid remarks made by our chairman it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the terms of this resolution. I have only to say that I as a retired member of the service quite agree with what the chairman has said, that though we may not expect to get much out of it ourselves we should for the benefit of our friends who still remain in harness, do our best here to promote their interests in India. So far as lies in my humble power I am most willing to assist in every possible way by giving time, assistance, and so on, to keeping up the thing for the benefit of the service at large, though I do not expect to get much out of it myself unfortunately.

Mr. Elton Forrest: I beg to second this resolution. I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to

Mr. S. Digby proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was cordially agreed to.

Mr. F. R. Dallas: There is one point I should like to refer to on the part of the junior members of the Uncovenanted Service who come under the unfavourable leave rules. None of us will be admitted to the favourable leave rules, and I think we require something better than we now have. Many of the Civil Servants have been admitted on the footing of getting two years' leave after eight years' service. I belong to a branch which only gets one year after ten years.

The Chairman: That is one of the things we are agitating about.

The proceedings then terminated.

SCRATCH REGATTA AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

THE Scratch Regatta which came off yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Poona Boat Club, on the Mootha-Moola river of "Rosherville" was very successful, and included some good races, in one of which a very close finish was witnessed. Mr. LeMesurier officiated as judge, while the Rev. J. H. Mackay was starter. Captain Prior, as secretary of the Boat Club, had his hands very full, and to him much credit is due. The visitors found ample accommodation in the spacious and well-kept grounds of "Rosherville," and some additional amusement was provided for them by some soldiers from Kirkee, one of whom in a barrel defied all attempts to hit him by throwing small bamboo sticks at him.

The first event on the card was the final heat of the "Sailing Race," for which three boats entered, viz., The New Una (Brigade Surgeon Ferguson and Mr. Dunlop), the Old Una (Lieut. Bidgood, R.H.A., and Lieut. Biddulph, R.A.), and the White Boat (Lieut. Hanyngton and Lieut. Westmacott, Worc. Regt.). The boats started punctually at 3 o'clock from Rosherville. They proceeded up the river slowly towards a buoy, moored off Holkar's Bridge. The Old Una was first round the buoy, which the New Una rounded about a minute later, with the White Boat following. They kept this position, and were all close together till they returned to Rosherville, where New Una got ahead and held that position till nearly opposite the Poona Boat Club, near the Band, when the Old Una forged ahead and rounded the well in front of the Poona Boat Club first, closely followed by the New Una. In the tacking up the long reach the New Una got ahead again, and maintained the lead until she reached the winning post, which she passed exactly at 5 o'clock, closely followed by the Old Una. The White Boat reached home at 5-25 p.m. There was a fair breeze blowing the whole time, but not nearly so strong as it has been for the past few days. This is the third time in succession that Brigade-Surgeon Ferguson has won the sailing race.

The second race started at 6 p.m.—"Scratch Fours," first heat, ¼ mile. The two boats were made up as follows:—

Lieut. Wilde-Browne 1	Lieut. Stuart 1
Lieut. Gordon 2	Lieut. Graham 2
Lieut. Palmer 3	Capt. Liddell R.E. 3
Capt. Brunker (stroke).	Dr. Burness (stroke).
Mrs. Nlick-Bourke (cox).	Mrs. Hopburne (cox).

Mrs. Bourke's boat won easily by three lengths.

The second heat in the same event was between.

Lieut. Hanyngton 1	Lieut. Westmacott 1
Lieut. Walton 2	Lieut. Hancock 2
Lieut. Brownrigg 3	Capt. Lenox-Conyngham.. 3
Lieut. Waller (stroke).	Capt. Beckham (stroke).
Mrs. Beckham (cox).	Miss Pottinger (cox).

Mrs. Beckham's boat won easily by four lengths.

The final heat was a splendid race and was won after a grand struggle by Mrs. Beckham's boat by less than half a length.

The Canoe Race, ¼ mile, was won by Lieutenant Bidgood, R.H.A., by a length and a half, Lieutenant Geoghegan, of the 28th Pioneers being second; Lieutenant Greer, R.E., pulled up when he found he had no chance of winning.

The Tub Race fell through. The spectators, however, were afforded no end of fun by the determined but vain efforts of some of those who had come forward to compete in this race, to retain a seat on the barrel. They rolled over and over again, and after indulging in some swimming it was decided to abandon the race.

Mrs. Pottinger distributed the prizes, which consisted of handsome silver cups to the winners at the close of the proceedings. The band of the 28th Pioneers was in attendance and played some lively airs.

STATE DINNER AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AN official dinner, followed by a reception, was given at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday, in celebration of the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The following were present at dinner:—

H. E. Lt.-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in Chief, Bombay Army; the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E, Member of Council; the Hon'ble Sir Chas. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Member of Council; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad; Lieut.-General B. H. Pottinger, Secretary to Government, Military Department; the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., Additional Member of Council; the Honble Mr. Basil Lang, Additional Member of Council; Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., J.P., Chief Secretary to Government; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, Commanding Poona District; Dy. Surgeon-General W. E. Cates, Acting P. M. O. with the Government of Bombay; Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., Commissioner of Revenue and Customs; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.; Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department; Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Offg. Quarter-Master General; Mr. F. Stockinger, Consul General for Austro-Hungary; Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, Dy. Judge Advocate-General; Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, West of India Coast Defences, Bombay; Colonel G. A. Cunningham, Deputy Adjutant General; Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S., Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar and Political Agent, Satara; Colonel F. D. Mander, Commanding 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, Satara; Colonel E. D. O. Twemlow, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Bombay Command; Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, J.P., Administrator-General; Mr T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons and of Registration and Stamps, &c.; the Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., Chaplain, Satara and Mahableshwar; Major C. J. Blomfield, Acting Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.S., Superintendent, Mahableshwar; Captain W. J. Peyton, C. M. G., A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; H. E. the Governor, G. C. I. E.; Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D. S. O.; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S.; Dr. H. Martin M.B., Captain J. Fowle, and Captain E. H. Cox, Staff.

About 135 guests were present at the reception.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company (Limited) was held on Saturday, at the Company's press premises, near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Rahimbhoy Allibhoy presiding. The following report was submitted and unanimously adopted:—

In July last your Directors, considering it advisable in the interest of the shareholders to establish a press factory in the Mofussil, selected Khandwa as a suitable place for the purpose, it being a principal junction connecting different railway lines. Steps were taken to complete the erection of the factory with as little delay as possible, but it was not completed during the year under review. The result of the Company's operations for the year under review will, we trust, be found satisfactory. During that period, after writing off Rs. 651-10-9 as bad debts, being the amount of rent and pressing charges, &c., and crediting Rs. 423-0-3, being the amount of unclaimed dividends, &c., a net profit of Rs 15,217-1-6 has been made, notwithstanding reduced rates of pressing on account of the keen competition that prevailed amongst the local press companies. Your Company has turned out 29,492 bales at Bombay as compared with 27,519 bales pressed last year. Out of the above profits of Rs. 15,217-1-6, your Directors leave it to your discretion to determine what amount should be appropriated for dividend, and to carry forward to the Machinery Deterioration Fund account whatever balance there may remain after payment of the same. As regards the working of the Ahmednagar factory, your Directors have the pleasure to inform you that during the year under report, the factory worked for some time of the season on its own account, at reduced rates, and for about five months on joint-working arrangement, and turned out 19,560 bales. Your Directors beg to inform you that the share certificates had got worn out, new ones have been issued during the year.

Mr. Jaffer Ludh bhai Chattoo and Mohanlal Kissandas were appointed directors in room of those retiring by rotation; and Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 125. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared payable from 15th June next. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DR. HAMILTON DE TATHAM, of the Junior United Service Club, who was charged with certain offences against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was tried at the Old Bailey before the Recorder and a jury on Wednesday, 13th ult., and was acquitted of all the charges brought against him. The prosecution utterly failed to substantiate their charges, and Dr. Tatham denied the accusation on oath.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE following is the report of the committee for the season 1890-91:—

(1) Your Committee beg to submit the report for the season 1890-91 with accounts of receipts and expenditure.

(2) There is a balance to the credit of the Hunt of Rs. 891-12-5, which is satisfactory. At the same time it must be borne in mind that we started with a credit balance of Rs. 1,390-13-8, and that our sterling remittances cost us Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 less than they would at to-day's exchange, and that we also made an exceptional profit on our horse account. On the other hand, the sale of our hounds only realised Rs. 488-15-6 on account of the small number left for sale.

(3) The kennels at Worlee have been given up, and the Committee are now trying to make new arrangements.

(4) Twenty-five couples of hounds were purchased by Walter Bell and arrived per s. s. Clan Graham on September 27th, and were kennelled at Worlee. Twenty-two and a half couples died during the season. Two couples were purchased from Sir G. Greaves at a cost of Rs. 200, and one old hound for Rs. 30.

(5) Hunting commenced at the end of November, and finished the last week in February, an unusually early close, owing to the sickness in the kennels.

(6) The Committee regret to inform members that Mr. Remington, who has hunted the hounds for so many years with such conspicuous success, has found himself unable to continue the mastership any longer.

(7) The Committee wish to point out to members that, although we have managed to finish the season with a balance to the credit of the Hunt, it was only by exceptional luck this result was arrived at. Under the circumstances we shall not be justified in running the Hunt another year on the same scale, unless we can count upon a considerably larger subscription list.

J. L. SYMONS,
A. CRAIGIE,
H. C. BURDER,
CECIL GRAY,
H. W. BUCKLAND,
G. K. REMINGTON, } Committee.
Master, F. H.
ERNEST E. STEEL, Honorary Secretary.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT BHAVNAGAR.

WE observe from the *Bhavnagar Durbar Gazette*, issued on the anniversary of the birthday of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, that the day set apart by the Government of India for the celebration of that auspicious event was, by the order of H. H. the Maharaja, observed as a holiday in that State. In the morning was held a parade of the State Troops and an imperial salute of one hundred and one guns was fired in honour of the occasion. The British Indian Government having accepted the loyal offer of H. H. the Maharaja to raise and keep up a cavalry corps in aid of the defence of the Empire, official orders were issued this day for the formation of a cavalry corps of three hundred men, under the command of Mr. Hurrenja Roopsingjee, a kinsman of his Highness. The poorest of those who sufferred from the recent terrible fire at Bhavnagar were the recipients of his Highness bounty on this auspicious day. They were presented with several sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to six thousand rupees. Such others as were considered deserving of help in one shape or another will be accommodated with loans of money without interest to aid them in rebuilding their houses. The poor cultivators have made as on like previous occasions, their share of his Highness, benefactions. Unpaid arrears of revenue to the extent of eighteen thousand rupees have been remitted. Pensions are ordered to be given to several poor widows, whose circumstances needed help and rupees one thousand were ordered to be distributed among the poor Christians living in the State.

THE POLICE AND THE RAJABAI TOWER FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The omission from your summary of any reference whatever to what really was the most important and noteworthy portion of Saturday's proceedings before the Coroner was perhaps merely accidental, but I am expressing the general belief when I say that it would be difficult to mistake or exaggerate the significance and gravity of the admissions made by Superintendent MacDermott in answer to the few but important and pertinent questions of the Coroner towards the close of the inquest. These admissions convict the police out of their own mouth of having utterly failed to realise and perform a plain duty. They constitute a startling and damaging commentary on the misdirected inquiry made by the police, and on its studied inaction in a direction in which it might and ought to have applied a portion at least of its energy and vigilance, especially after a certain stage of the inquiry. These admissions, moreover, while they furnish abundant explanation of the complete and confessed failure of the police to solve a mystery which certainly cannot be above its detective ingenuity, make out a clear case for prompt and independent investigation by Government, not only in regard to the merits of this particular case and of the proceedings of the police in reference to it, but in regard to the larger and more important questions of public safety and of the duties and responsibilities of the guardians of the lives and property of the people of this city. Mr. MacDermott was constrained to admit that from 3 a.m. on the morning of Sunday, the 26th April, i. e. within a few hours of the occurrence of the tragedy, down to the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest on May 30, he made no attempt whatever to inquire—indeed he says he actually stopped all inquiry—into the theory of outrage, and that in face of the numerous circumstances and evidences pointing at least to the probability of that view of the case. He admitted that though he knew perfectly well that a very careful and competent medical examination was essential to the determination of the question of outrage or no outrage, he made up his mind at 3 a.m. on Sunday, April 26, that no outrage had been perpetrated or even attempted, even before a *post-mortem* had been opened, with the suspicious and significant marks visible on the bodies and clothes of the girls, with the clear and unequivocal report in his possession of the two doctors (at first unhesitatingly endorsed by him) who at his own request had inspected the bodies on the spot, in spite of all he had seen and heard, and with nothing else to guide him beyond certain unsupported and vague allegations made by one or two persons not above suspicion themselves and while in police custody. This opinion moreover was formed by him within a few hours of his acknowledged strong opinion that the case was one of foul play, and on his own admission Mr. MacDermott from that time forwards stopped all inquiry into the theory of outrage. The public knows but too well in what direction all the immense power and resources of the police have been directed since this memorable somersault. It is unnecessary at present to examine the sufficiency or consistency of the grounds alleged by Mr. MacDermott as having so suddenly and completely upset his first conviction. Some sort of light seems to have dawned on the police during those dark and troublesome hours which elapsed between 6 p.m., on April 25, and 3 a.m., on April 26, dispelling all uncertainty and illumining what before was dark and mysterious, and resulting in the sudden release of Ashji and others. The fact remains that the police, on its own admission, has altogether omitted to make any attempt during the whole of this protracted inquest, to investigate one, and that certainly a very probable phase of the question now engaging the public mind, and the public have therefore a right to expect especially after the evidence now before the Coroner and the jury, that this strange and inexplicable omission should be supplied and inquired into by Government.—Yours, &c.,

June 1. K.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT J. B. PARRY, R.A., has been appointed A.D.C. to Sir Henry Loch, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

COL. SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON, K.C.M.G., South Wales Borderers, has accepted a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy, preferring to retain command of the Bechuanaland Border Police to rejoining for regimental duty. The majority, which became vacant by the death of Major Gonville Bromhead, V. C., will therefore now be filled, by the promotion of Capt. the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bengal.

A GLANCE at a synopsis of last year's receipts at the Marylebone Cricket Club, which lies before us, evidences the force of fashionable superstition even in respect of cricket. The gate-money taken at the Eton and Harrow match was £1,177 against only £669 for the Oxford and Cambridge match and £757 for England against Australia.

THE ADULTERATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on May 8th in the rooms of the Chamber, Mosley-street, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner for the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, on certain proposals for legislation with a view to the prevention of adulteration in Indian cotton. Mr. Henry Lee presided.

The Chairman read a letter from the India Office introducing Mr. James.

Mr. James said he found from communications made to him by merchants that the crop was deteriorating, and likely to get worse, in consequence of the frauds which had grown up of importing seed cotton into the districts of Broach and Surat, and mixing it with that of indigenous growth. The result was that the buyer obtained an article which was not what it purported to be, viz., pure unadulterated cotton. The seed of other districts got mixed up with that of those two districts, and the general result was the deterioration of the crop. Inquiries he had made showed that the actual deterioration of the growth of the crop had not been very considerable at present, but experience in other parts of the country had shown that by sowing the two varieties of seed together the cotton was certain to be inferior. This was carried out very ingeniously, the mixing being done by machinery, and it was difficult to detect whether the seed was genuine or not. There was an opinion in Bombay that this mixing really amounted to a considerable fraud. The opinion of every one he asked about it was that Bombay trade would suffer, and that the reputation of native cotton would go very much down owing to there being no feeling of security on the part of the buyers at home and owing to their being physically unable to detect the very ingeniously prepared mixtures. He thought it was unwise to interfere with trade; but where the Government, as landlords of the soil, saw that such a practice was likely to be of permanent injury to the growers of cotton and to the reputation of India as a cotton growing centre, they might judiciously interfere, and there might then be a certain amount of guarantee that the cotton came from the district in which it was grown. They should act in the spirit of the Merchandise Marks Act. If the Chamber made a recommendation, then the Government might possibly be willing to legislate, or the Chamber might bring its influence to bear upon the merchants in India and get them to enforce the regulations. Personally he was in favour of the most limited legislation, and he did not think that elaborate interference with trade was justifiable, but for the credit of the British name they should put a stop to this wholesale exporting of mixed bales under false titles. One suggestion he had made was that they might put a very small export duty on cotton—say an anna a bale. They might employ men of business thoroughly acquainted with the cotton trade, and get them to recognise the introduction of new varieties of seed, and to keep themselves en rapport with the chambers of commerce and with the local merchants; and if the practices began afresh, the fact would soon be made public, and the people would be on their guard.

Mr. G. Lord asked if it was proposed to make it criminal to bring cotton from one district into another.

Mr. James replied that the offence would be punishable by fine, and in default of fine there must be imprisonment.

Mr. Samuel Ogden asked if fining the parties had been found to be sufficient to repress the practice.

Mr James replied no; it was not a sufficient deterrent.

Mr. George Lord moved a vote of thanks to Mr. James for his address. He said this was an old question in which he had taken some interest. He was afraid he was one of the transgressors in getting the old Act repealed. That was done because they believed that trade would be better without the Act as it then operated, and he did not think they had any reason to repent of the action they then took.

Mr. Samuel Ogden, in seconding the motion, said the question presented itself in two aspects, first as it concerned the interests of the Government as landlords of the soil and the permanent interests of the agricultural population and second as it concerned the interests of the consumers. The Government would be justified in taking any action which would, by legitimate means, prevent injury being done to themselves as landlords and to the population who cultivated the cotton crop.

Mr J. K. Bythell supported the resolution. He said they must not run away with the idea that India was losing her trade. On the contrary, the export last year was very much larger than in any previous year on record, although local consumption had increased enormously within the last ten years. The question did not concern Lancashire so prominently because so little of the crop was used here. They imported 600,000 bales from India, but only used a portion of it. England only used one-sixth of the cotton exported from India; the other five-sixths was exported to the Continent. The average weekly delivery of Indian cotton up to the 30th April this year was 4,150 bales, whereas the average weekly delivery of 1890 was 5,460 bales. He would very strongly support any measure by which the Government could prevent the depreciation of the Broach cotton by the importation of cotton from the surrounding districts. But while he would support any measure for preventing cotton being carried from one district into another he would strongly oppose the granting of such powers as were given under the Old Act of punishing men for mixing cotton that was grown, say, in adjacent villages. As to the mixing of cotton in Bombay, he did not object to any law being passed which would make it a penal offence, carrying with it the confiscation of the cotton. But if such an Act was passed it was imperative for the well being of the trade that they should give powers of legitimate mixing. He was afraid that until mixing was made a losing game it would be difficult to stop by legislation.

The resolution was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Edward Gaddum, seconded by Mr. Robt Barclay, a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Directors to carefully consider the observations made by Mr. James, and take such action as they might deem expedient.

OPIUM AND ROBINSON CRUSOE.

THE *St. James's Gazette* of May 14th has the following from the pen of Sir George Birdwood:—

The charge is constantly made by the anti-opiumites that the trade in opium between Bengal and China was organized by Warren Hastings. The truculent allegation is indirectly, and quite incidentally, refuted, with overwhelming iteration, by the references to this trade to be found in the writings of the old travellers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the East, of which the *Sentinel*, and the supporters of its views in Parliament and on public platforms, are evidently ignorant. Of course it may be argued that there are abstruse authorities on the subject with which the ordinary Britisher is not expected to be acquainted at first hand; but most of us have read our "Robinson Crusoe," and there is really no excuse for the popular ignorance of the decisive evidence to be found in its pages of the existence of the opium trade between Bengal and China at least fifty years before Warren Hastings.

De Foe's masterpiece

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The influential position occupied by the two leading Indian Chambers of Commerce—those of Bengal and Bombay, writes the *Manchester Guardian*—is the natural result of the fact that in no other direction can the Government find in India itself organisations so well-informed or so capable of affording useful counsel upon the mercantile and industrial affairs of the dependency. These Chambers have therefore for a long time past been able to command the willing service o the ablest merchants residents in the country, and the Bombay Chamber in particular has been distinguished by the activity and efficiency of its labours. Its annual reports afford always an abundance of interesting material, and the volume for 1890, extending to nearly 800 pages, is quite a storehouse of important records bearing upon the economic movements in India during the past year.

With regard to railway extension, the Chamber has, perhaps naturally, confined its attention to Western India, and its efforts have been directed solely to securing the construction of "feeder lines." It is recognised that nearly all the larger schemes suggested by the Chamber have been carried out, but it is added that much remains yet to done before this question can cease to engage earnest interest. In particular, the Chamber is desious of having established certain branch and link lines in the fertile districts of Guzerat, Khandeish, and Malwa to the north-west of Bombay, whence large amounts of exportable produce might be derived which cannot find a market outside India simply because it is not worth while to cultivate the abundance of land at present uncultivated. At the time that these projects were urged upon the Government of India a rapid rise in the gold value of silver and in Eastern exchange was in progress, and it is worth especial notice that the Chamber laid stress upon this movement as a motive for urgency. The argument used is that an important rise in exchange would weaken the power of India to compete in the foreign produce markets of the world. The testimony of the chief engineer of the Northern Division, Mr. Little, as to the utility of the proposed feeder lines is quoted, as well as the desire of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to encourage their construction. A subject of interest which has engaged the attention of the Chamber during the past year is that of the introduction into India of grain elevators, similiar to those which in the United States play so important a part in the economic transport and classification of wheat. The question was raised by proposals submitted to the Secretary of State for India by a gentleman in Liverpool, who asked for facilities for the establishment of a "Grain Cleaning and Elevator Company." Upon these proposals the opinion of the Chamber was sought by the Government of India. The report states that at first sight there certainly seemed to be fair grounds for anticipating the movement might be successful, and be of advantage to the grain trade of the country. The inquiries instituted by the Committee of the Chamber amongst merchants and others engaged in this trade convinced them that the condition of things in India differs so widely from that prevailing in America and Europe that the elevator system would encounter many difficulties there which do not exist elsewhere. In America, for example, where large tracts of land are under cultivation with the same description of wheat, elevators situated at suitable centres of communication afford to growers, dealers, and speculators a safe, cheap, and convenient, means of marketing and storing their produce. In India, however, the descriptions and qualities produced are so numerous and varied that the simple method of classification and grading practised in America is impossible. Still further, the absence, or rather the insufficiency, of local transit facilities prevents the concentration at internal centres of grain in sufficient volume to give full employment to elevators. But the Committee urges a further objection, which would hold good even if the last-named obstacle were overcome. This arises from the climatic peculiarity of India. During seven or eight months of the year wheat can be safely kept in the open air without any expense for rent, fire insurance, or other charges incidental to warehousing. And during the remaining four or five months of wet weather the native method of storage in pits is not only inexpensive, but is also a security against the attacks of weevils, from which no mode of warehousing is free. The loss of weight from this cause alone during the monsoon would probably be not less than 5 per cent, apart altogether from the deterioration of quality which always occurs from exposure to the moist atmosphere at this season. The Committee of the Chamber expressed its great willingness to co-operate in any movement tending to raise the quality of Indian wheat so for as cleanness is concerned, but they were unable to see any advantage in this direction in the proposed establishment of elevators.

Factory legislation in India is one of the subjects upon which the views of the Chamber were asked for by the Government. A Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Gilbert, was appointed to consider the draft bill of the Government to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881. The Permanent Committee of the Chamber accepted most of the recommendations of the Special Committee, and the Government was informed that the Chamber entirely approved of the amendment to bring within the scope of the Act all factories employing less than twenty hands. It approved also of the provision raising the age of children employed from seven to nine years, as well as of that securing to women and children a certain allowance of holidays during the year. Some objections to the bill on minor points, with reference to the employment of women and children, were urged as unduly interfering with individual liberty, and the following amendments were suggested, viz.:—That no women or child should be employed in a mill during more than 27 days in a month of 31 days, more than 26 days in a month of 30 days, more than 25 days in a month of 29 days, and more than 24 days in a month of 28 days. The Chamber expresses its desire to go further in the direction of providing for holidays. It suggests that the engines of all factories coming within the scope of the Act should be stopped during one day in seven throughout the year If that provision were adopted the Chamber was of opinion that it would be unnecessary to provide separately for holidays for women and children, and would also secure sufficient relaxation for male adult labourers.

Some suggestions are offered with a view to improving the statistical reports issued by the Indian Government, particularly those having reference to the forecasts of the cotton crops. Hitherto it has been the custom to indicate the probable outturn in "unginned" cotton, which is regarded as a most unreliable guide as to the actual production of cleaned cotton. The Chamber accordingly suggests that in future the returns should be given in bales of 400lb. each of ginned cotton.

Amongst the minor questions dealt with by the Chamber during the year are the arbitrations submitted to the Chamber upon disputes between merchants and dealers; a proposal to extend English boiler inspection to India; the collection of Indian economic products for the Imperial Institute; and the alteration of the date of departure from Bombay of the mail for England. The report states that 30 cases of disputes with regard to piece goods had been submitted to the Chamber, and that these had been settled by duly appointed umpires.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1891, on 151 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	97,000	2,64,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	210	573	9	792
For previous 20 weeks of half year	17,80,747	42,83,730	87,812	61,00,089
Total for 21 weeks	18,77,747	45,47,730	91,812	65,25,089
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,598	2,74,801	4,894	3,65,293
Per mile of Ry do.	185	595	11	792
Total to corresponding date do.	18,06,202	45,72,030	1,00,252	64,78,514
Decrease for the week				Rs. 233.
Increase to date				„ 47,155.

Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, of Bombay, the *Athenæum* says, has offered a MS. of the Yasna, through Dr. Mills, to the Bodleian Library, on the sole condition of his receiving a legible photograph of it. This MS. is not very ancient, but its original can be traced to the eleventh century. It is a well-known document and is greatly treasured, as it represents a family of MSS which are independent of the others. If this gift is accepted, the Bodleian Library will possess three Yasna MSS. unequalled in importance by any other three extant.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE OUTCOME OF THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Sir Richard Temple, in an article on the above question in the *New Review*, addresses himself to the question, what ought to be done for the future of Manipur? He writes:—

For the solution of the question, I do not undertake to criticise what has occurred—we have not the information for such a purpose. All we see by the light of events is just this—that if the British Government felt bound to interfere in the internal government of Manipur, a force much stronger than that actually sent ought to have been employed to support such interference. Nor do I pronounce on the validity of the grounds for such interference, as we do not know as yet what the reasons exactly were. But evidently there may have been good reasons. From political transactions extending over a century, the native Prince (Raja) of Manipur has been in successive reigns under our protection. Recently the rightful Prince, being opposed by his two younger brothers, bearing the titles of Senapati and Jubraj, fled to Calcutta and claimed our help to reinstate him. The Government of India felt itself obliged to take measures with this object. These measures, being inadequate, have at the first blush resulted in the failure which we all know. But the British Government will immediately gain the mastery of this petty state. The question will instantly arise, "What shall we do with Manipur?" Many will say, annex it. If the British authorities find that they cannot set up any native administration in the state; if the Senapati and the Jubraj, being found guilty of murdering our officers, shall, *ipso facto*, be impossible persons; if the lawful Prince be too feeble; if no other native ruler be available—why, then, annexation may be inevitable. But if, happily; any native administration can be established, then I for one hope that annexation may be avoided. Such avoidance would be better for our imperial finance and for our prestige or popularity with the hill tribes above mentioned.

But whether Manipur be continued as a native state, or be created a British district, it must be not only within reach of the arm, but under the hands, of British authority. Any repetition of the recent misfortune must be rendered impossible. How shall this be done? There is one, and only one, perfect way of doing this, and that is making a railway through the State, and so connecting it immediately with the existing railway system of Bengal, and ultimately with the railway system of Upper Burmah. It is to this matter that I shall now address myself.

Fortunately, it happens that the Government of India have already got a scheme for connecting Assam—that is, the upper valley of the Brahmaputra—with the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal at Chittagong, by a railway running through the hilly districts of these very hill tribes which have been mentioned. This will be a line of political as well as commercial value. At present the teeming produce of Assam, including tea, has to be sent to Calcutta for exportation by a route which, if not circuitous, is yet far from being direct, and, therefore, comparatively expensive. But if this new line be constructed, then this traffic will go by a direct route much cheaper and shorter than the old one. And Chittagong, already a growing port, will be the emporium for much produce that has heretofore gone to Calcutta. The line will begin from Dibrugarh, on the upper or eastern end of Assam, far away in the upper Brahmaputra Valley. Here is already existing a short line for coal and petroleum from a small place in the hills named Jaipur to Dibrugarh on the great river; that is, on the left bank of the Brahmaputra. The line then beginning at Dibrugarh will skirt the southern or left bank of the Brahmaputra, the richest part of the Assam Valley, passing by the well-known river stations of Sibsagar and Golaghat, following, so far, a westerly course. At the last-named place, which is about the centre of Assam, the line leaves the river side and strikes off southwards through the Naga Hills till it comes to a point near Kohima, just north of Manipur—the very Kohima which has been several times mentioned during the recent occurrences as a British outpost. A short way below Kohima there is a bifurcation, one branch running off to Gowhatty in Lower Assam; but with this subsidiary branch I am not now concerned. I revert to the continuation of the main line running southwards from somewhere near Kohima. This line then passes through the hills just west of Manipur till it descends into the low-lying and fertile tracts of Silchar and Cachar. Traversing these still in a southerley direction, the line re-enters the hills in the district known as Hill Tippera, and descends again to the lowlands near Noacolly on the north-eastern corner of the Bay of Bengal—at the mouth of the Megna, into which the mouth of the Brahmaputra is merged. From this corner the line will skirt the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal till it touches Chittagong, the terminal port. A glance at any atlas will show the topographical, political, and commercial value of this line of about 550 miles. It has been surveyed, and estimates of probable cost have been made. Negotiations are pending for its construction through private enterprise, under certain conditions, with the Government. These have been hanging fire somewhat; but probably an impulse will be given to them by recent events.

Now, the first point is to connect Manipur with this line and so to bring it into relation with the railway system of Bengal. For this purpose, a short branch only from the main line would be needed. This would be conveniently taken from some point near Kohima, probably a point a little to the south-west of that place. The exact distance to Manipur, that is, the length of the branch, would depend on the point selected for divergence. But it would hardly exceed fifty or sixty miles, traversing hilly country, however. Thus, if the main line be established, the branch to Manipur will be but a slight addition easily made. If this be done, then Manipur, even if it remain a native state, will be brought into contact with the civilisation of British India and will be rescued from its immemorial isolation. At the same time the surrounding tribes will be overawed by the mere existence of a railway which can bring at the shortest notice within striking distance all the might of the British armament.

But, further, Manipur should be brought into communication by rail, not only with British India, but also with Upper Burmah. It should be a halting station, almost like a half-way house between Assam on the one hand and Upper Burmah on the other hand. For this consummation nature offers facilities by geographical features and configuration of the ground. The hill country which separates Manipur from Cachar and Eastern Bengal, and is traversed by the railway line above described, is also a water-parting. It is the ground which divides the drainage of the Brahamaputra and the Megna from the drainage of the Irrawaddy. From this ground all the water flowing westward finds its way into Bengal; while all the water flowing eastwards through Manipur finds its way into Burmah. The streams thus flowing through the Manipur valley have their exits at the southern end. It would seem that these streams fall into the Loetak lake already mentioned, and thence emerge in a united volume and pass on southwards to Burmah. By that passage they form a stream which becomes an affluent of the Chindwin. Now, the Chindwin rises far to the north-east in lofty ranges, whence the Irrawaddy takes its source. It becomes then one of the main feeders of the Irrawaddy, and joins that river near Mandalay. The problem of the future, then—not very remote, I trust—is to connect Manipur with Upper Burmah and Mandalay by rail. The distance will be about 350 miles in a south-easterly direction. And that is the very direction in which the waters run—namely, the Chindwin and its affluents. In countries like these the pioneers of railway enterprise naturally seek for the line of water, because the beds of the streams or the valleys of the rivers supply lines for railways—the object being always to avoid going athwart any of the numerous hill ranges which occur. This is primarily an engineering consideration.

Now, it so happens that the Government in Burmah have all along contemplated a railway line from Mandalay on the Irrawaddy to some point on the Manipur frontier. With that view a line has been surveyed from Mandalay by the Mu Valley to Shwebo. This is the first section to be constructed in the interests of the administration in Upper Burmah. Thence the line is proposed and has been partly examined as far as Kaleymyo on the river Chindwin, already mentioned. Thence the distance is short to the drainage exit from the Manipur valley just described. Thus, it appears a railway might without difficulty be constructed from Manipur to Mandalay, passing all the way through British dominions, developing regions now imperfectly cultivated and scantily populated in proportion to their capabilities, and indefinitely improving a kingdom which we have annexed. Then, and not till then, will the missing link be supplied. The line just mentioned has heretofore been contemplated for the improvement of Upper Burmah, and especially of its north-western frontier. Manipur was not then thought of, but now a fresh motive is supplied. Manipur has forced itself to the front, and has to be reckoned with or provided for. It will be served by a slight extension of the very line which has been already projected for the sake of Upper Burmah. The crisis in Manipur should indeed give an impulse to the general scheme.

Such a scheme would concern not Manipur alone. It would facilitate all military arrangements between Bengal, Assam, and Burmah. Inasmuch as a belt of hill tribes—as already explained—adjoins these three provinces, almost separating one from the other, these arrangements must be made more effectively strict than heretofore. This affair at Manipur shows that these tribes, though usually well behaved and often docile, are yet occasionally excitable and sometimes even dangerous. A sort of barbarism lurks in the disposition of these races. The tame tiger sees blood and is instantly beside himself. We should never forget the analogy. The basis of all military management is a railway. Its cost recoups itself by the saving of military charges and by the increase of military mobility. The same agency that leads to military and political results conduces also to commerce and and to pacification. Under modern conditions a railway is a thing which serves every purpose of Government, whether in peace or in war. Nowhere would it be more useful than in the territories I have been considering. It would join the new territories on the Irrawaddy with our old territories on the Brahmaputra. It would greatly shorten the military communication between Bengal and Upper Burmah. It would furnish a route almost direct across country as the crow flies, instead of the present route by sea from Calcutta to the mouth of the Irrawaddy and Rangoon far to the south, and thence by the long course up that river to Mandalay far to the north back again. For all these advantages the outlay is chargeable to capital account—in part at least—and the annual burden is not heavy upon Indian finance in the first instance, while it is lightened from time to time as the lines become remunerative until it disappears altogether.

Lastly, all this will confirm our hold securely on the eastern frontier of India and the adjoining part of Burmah. If ever a struggle for the retention of this eastern empire shall occur, it will not, indeed, be hereabouts, but, on the contrary, in the opposite or north-west direction. But when we shall be battling for Imperial existence in the western end—if ever that day shall come—it will be well that in time of peace we render our eastern end absolutely secure.

Thus, the recent misfortune at Manipur may, by statesmanlike management, be made conducive to good, and may cause us to undertake measures which are most beneficial, but which, without this accidental stimulus, might have been indefinitely delayed, or perhaps never undertaken at all. This, then, ought to be the outcome of the Manipur disaster. Our English officers have been killed there in the execution of duty according to their lights. They may have been imprudent in trusting themselves—their lives, but not their honour—to half-civilised people in a state of excitement. But they relied on the *bona fides* of the people among whom they had lived and laboured, and over whom they had wisely and considerately ruled. They were striving to secure peace and to save bloodshed. While so doing they have been treacherously captured and murdered. The truly Christian way of exacting retribution for their death is so to improve this region that a repetition of such a crime shall be impossible. We all remember the saying in higher matters that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church. The same principle is applicable to secular affairs. Let the blood of our murdered officers be rendered fruitful for consolidating and strengthening the north-eastern portion of the Indian Empire.

THE HUMOURS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Harry Furniss, of *Punch*, delivered at the Princess-hall, London, on the 30th ultimo, a "Brief Sketch of the Humours of Parliament," in which, with a most amusing commentary and excellent mimicry, he reproduced on a larger scale and in greater variety of detail the representations of the two Houses and the methods of conducting business, and the external aspect of the Legislature, with which we are all familiar in the pages of *Punch*. A stranger would gain from a lecture like that of Mr. Furniss and the pictures with which it was illustrated—though these were naturally in the nature of caricatures—a more vivid idea of our Parliamentary procedure than could be obtained in any other way. Much popular information about the rules of the House and the actual working system with which the ordinary reader of debates is unfamiliar, was afforded in a striking form. In the large audience were several members of Parliament, including Sir E. Reed, Mr. Woodall, and Mr. Barclay, and there were also present Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Burnand, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Arthur a Beckett, Mr. J. R. Robinson and Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Parkinson and Mr. E. Rutledge. There was also a large proportion of ladies. Mr. Furniss modestly disclaimed any right to be considered a lecturer, and said that he appeared only as an artist. But in both characters his treatment of the subject was at once vivid and exhaustive. The illustrations were shown by the oxy-hydrogen light, and were, as he explained, taken, not from photographs, but from his own pen-and ink sketches, brightened, of course, with the addition of colours. The pictures admirably showed off Mr. Furniss's well-known skill and individuality as a draftsman. He could not refrain from something in the nature of complaint that the scope of the caricaturist and satirist was now-a-days somewhat restricted, as compared with what was done in a former generation by a Hogarth, a Gillray, or a Rowlandson. Men's outside characteristics, and not their vices or their follies, were the subject of the artist. Every aspect and every part of the House were displayed, from the early morning when none but servants dressed like French cooks were dusting the seats, to a later hour when fussy members like Mr. Ninecompoop came for their letters; the hour of prayers with its row of hats on the seats, questiontime, divisions, the Speaker's chair, the solemn praeossions from one House to the other when the Royal assent is given to bills, the Ladies' Gallery, the Terrace, the Dining, Tea and Smoking Rooms, the House of Lords in its judicial as well as its legislative capacity, the Lobby, the Reporters and Strangers, Galleries were all represented with striking vigor and fidelity. The picture of the Lords Commissioners seated, while the Royal assent was being given, in their quaint costume, was especially excellent, and Mr. Furniss's account of the proceeding was particularly funny. But the lecturer did not confine himself to generalities. His pictures of prominent politicians were, with the inveitable exaggerations, true to the life. Not the least amusing was his account of his own first introduction into the Reporters' Gallery, in which he depicts himself of diminutive stature, sitting humbly by the gigantic messenger in the Gallery, and the sharp interrogation to which, in the short intervals of wakefulness in which the portly attendant indulged he was subjected as to his right to be present. The friendship of the janitor was finally and permanently won by Mr. Furniss's happy reproduction of Sir William Harcourt "with all his chins." Individuals were hit off, to the great delight of the audience, with singular felicity. Among the special subjects of caricature was, of course, Sir W. Harcourt, and also Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. W. H Smith, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Balfour, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Salisbury and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. Question time with its excesses and absurdities, was capitally illustrated with some absurd questions on trivial matters with equally absurd and pompous answers. The Ladies' Gallery and the Terrace were the subjects of some excellent pictures. An excellent piece of mimicry was an imaginary speech by an Irish member on an outrage perpetrated on a scarecrow, in which the tones of Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Sexton were clearly discernible. The closing part of the entertainment was devoted to a series of 21 studies of Mr. Gladstone, with all his plenitude of collar, and in every attitude, whether in office or in opposition, delivering speeches of various characters, listening to a speech, writing letters; in every form of gesture and every attitude, whether of motion or repose. The lecturer concluded with the illustration of a debate in the House, with the subsequent division and defeat of the Government in the early hours of the morning. The only drawbacks to a most excellent and entertaining evening were that it was perhaps, a little too long, and in particular that the hurry-scurry of members to run into the House when the division-bell rang, was represented a little too frequently.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Jawanpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	78	197	3	278
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	25,17,022	63,40,548	84 001	89,41,571
Total for 21 weeks.	26,47,022	66,70,548	88,001	94,05,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,00,216	2,87,615	2,452	3,90,283
Per mile of Ry do.	60	172	1	233
Total to corresponding date do.	23.37,806	55,10,581	1,33,544	79,81,731
Increase for the week				Rs. 73,717
Do. to date				„ 14,23,840

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Jules de Bernard de Faucouval as Belgian Consul-General at Singapore, with jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements and their dependencies; Mr. W. J. Mackenzie as Belgian Consul at Kurrachee, with jurisdiction extending to the Sind, Punjab, Kashmir, British Beloochistan, Cutch and Kattiawar.

Captain C. de C. Hamilton, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Jutogh, proceeds immediately to Natal and Cape Colony to open out a new field for the purchase of mules for the mountain artillery, and horses for the mounted branches of the service in India.

"Miranda" is a little surprised that no one seems to appreciate the good looks of the Duke of Clarence. He is certainly (she says) growing a handsome and distingue man. His features are getting more and more like those of his mother, and upon this occasion, at least, he displayed an alert geniality which reminded me of his father's manner twenty years ago. It is all nonsense, and worse than nonsense, to speak disparagingly of the young Duke. Those who know him best like him best, and that is the truest test of what a man is, after all.

General Boulanger, in a conversation with a Parisian journalist, has stated that he will some day appear in Paris and claim to be put on his trial. He also expressed his belief that war was imminent.

In the House of Commons on the 14th ult. Mr. Raikes said that the mails by the Canadian Pacific route had reached London from Yokohama in twenty-six days, whereas the last Yokohama mail *via* Suez occupied forty-five days.

The Euphrates, the last trooper on the India relief, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th inst., having been delayed in consequence of a slight collision with a Glasgow steamer in the Suez Canal. She brought home 34 officers, 251 invalids, 608 time-expired men, and a number of artillery details, besides 243 women and children. There were no deaths on the passage.

"Atlas," in the *World*, writes:—"A paragraph appeared in these columns (the *World*) last week respecting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, his alleged financial embarrassments, and their proposed liquidation. I am assured on the highest possible authority that there is not the slighest foundation for the current rumours on which this paragraph was based, and I unhesitatingly express my regret that it should have appeared."

Mr. Wardle had a distinguished audience at the Society of Arts (Indian Section) on the 14th ultimo to listen to his paper on the growing uses of tussore silk in European textile manufactures. The beautiful silks that adorned the works of the lecture room were greatly admired, and it is a pity that so unique a collection could not have remained as keen for several days. Lady Egerton, of Tatton, presided, and made a capital speech, full of practical wisdom. It was generally felt that the experiment of asking a lady to take the chair was eminently successful. Sir George Birdwood expressed the views of all present when he uttered the hope that this would not be the last time a member of the fair sex was found conducting a meeting of the Society of Arts. Sir George is a member of the Council of the Society, and he will probably be able to give effect to his wishes. Women are coming to the front in almost every department of life, and it is only right that their emancipation—I believe that is the correct word—should be recognised by the learned societies. Mr. Wardle made an earnest appeal to the Government of India to encourage the growth of tussore and not allow China to monopolise the market. "Practically speaking, over the greater part of India tussore silk," said the lecturer, "might be cultivated, and there is vastly more area for such a purpose than there is for ginning cotton." He alluded to the enormous demand that had sprung up since the Paris Exhibition of 1878. "It has," he went on to say, "been a disappointment to me to see India, for whom only I was so anxiously working, so lethargic during such yearly increasing requirements, and alluding Ch na to send in the lion's share of supply. As we often find in the English character, so I found in the Anglo-Indians, a greater readiness to find objections than means, and to this must be added the lethargy of the natives; and so India has missed an opportunity which I hope the now greatly increased and secure state of European consumption will prompt her to secure for the future." Mr. Wardle knows what he is talking about, and his suggestions may be commended to the earnest attention of the proper authorities. One of the speakers in the discussion—I think it was Sir Philip Cunliff Owen—said that India would some day be saved by silk. However that may be, it would be as well if the powers that be turned their attention to the advice given by Mr. Wardle, especially in these days when other sources of Indian revenue are threatened. He mentioned that he had tried successfully the application of tussore silk to carpets and rugs. From its greater thickness of fibre it produces a result between the silk carpets of India and Utrecht velvet. In the room was a hand made example designed by Mr. William Morris and produced by his firm. It was described by Mr. Wardle as quite as lustrous as the Indian silk carpets, with a better and firmer pile. With such excellent results as he is able to show, Mr. Wardle may naturally feel proud of his achievements, accomplished in face of trade opposition and official supineness. Only 20 years ago European manufacturers declared that nothing could be made of tussore silk! Mr. Wardle's public-spirited services were warmly recognised by Sir George Birdwood, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and Mr. Lewis Day.

The first annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art was held on Tuesday, 12th ultimo. Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff having been attacked with the fashionable epidemic, could not preside, but Sir George Birdwood made an efficient substitute. The annual report read by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C. I. ., one of the Honorary Secretaries, showed that substantial progress has been made. Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, who was the first speaker, warned the society against relying too much on Government support. Mr. Val Prinsep R. A. made a lively attack on Anglo-Indians from the top to the bottom for patronising the London Universal Provider and neglecting to fill their homes in the East with articles of local manufacture. He strongly urged the importance of the appointment of a Minister of Art for India, and amidst applause suggested that the Chairman was the very man for the post. He uttered an emphatic protest against what he called the disintegration of art centres, that is, the removal of craftsmen from their homes to work in other parts, away from the traditions and influences of their birthplaces. With regard to exhibition of Oriental art ware in this country Mr. Prinsep contended that Indian museums were wanted much more in India than in England. Dr. Hendley, C.S.I., who has done so much for Art in Jeypore, read a paper, and some extremely practical observations were made by that accomplished native lady, Mrs. Thomas, who spoke so well at the annual meeting of Miss Manning's Association. The heart and soul of the S. E. P. I. A., as it is called, is Mrs. David Carmichael, wife of a former Member of Council in Madras, and she was heartily congratulated on the hopeful prospects of the Society.

H. M. the Queen-Empress's birthday was celebrated at Baroda with honours befitting the event. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the camp and city. The public offices, the Military Office, the Residency Office, and the Post Office, were all closed. The usual durbar at the Residency and the turn-out of the State troops did not take place, owing to the absence of his Highness from the capital.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated April 20, 1891, to grant to Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., late one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, an annuity of £3,500.

A meeting was held at Calais, which was addressed by two deputies and also by Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P. Mr. Graham's speech seems to have attracted the special attention of the Government, for the same night a police commissary arrived at his hotel with an order, under the law of 1849, for his immediate expulsion from France. He was accordingly put on board the mail steamer for Dover, and will be liable, if he returns to France without leave, to from one to six months' imprisonment. He was expelled some sixteen months ago from Portugal on a similar charge.

Surgeon-Major W. P. Carson, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed Residency Surgeon of Baroda, in addition to his own duties.

Intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. William Durston Edwardes has been carried to Secunderabad from the Wadi Junction. The deceased was the promoter and General Secretary of the Hyderabad Grand Press Prize Union Lottery, which was started about six years ago, and has left some thirty thousand rupees unreturned to ticket-holders. He was recently charged with the murder of his child, but the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. For several years he was a prominent figure in Hyderabad, having done good work for the State in the capacity of engineer; but a succession of misfortnes reduced him to poverty, and he died penniless on his way to Bombay.

The Emperor William appears to be desirous of acting in accordance with the tales told of Eastern despots, says the *World*. A life-size portrait of the Emperor Frederick was recently painted by Carl Keinke, of Berlin, for the Empress Frederick, who intended to present it to the Lichtenfelde School of Cadets. The late Emperor is represented in the uniform of his dragoon regiment, and the likeness is most admirable. The Empress inspected the picture before she left Berlin for England in February, and ordered that it should be sent forthwith to the Lichtenfelde School. A command, however, was received from the Schloss that the picture was not to leave Berlin until it had been submitted to the Emperor for his approval. Several weeks elapsed before his Majesty found leisure to inspect the work, but when at last he did see it, he announced that the portrait was so much to his mind that he intended to keep it for himself, and that the cadets must content themselves with a replica, which he has ordered Keinke to paint for them. The Empress Frederick is the very last person to appreciate this very high handed manner of dealing with her property.

It is stated that the assailant in the attack upon the Czarewitch in Japan was a native policeman, and that the attack was the outcome of fanaticism. The official report of the occurrence issued in St. Petersburg states that the outrage occurred at the Japanese town of Otsu. The assailant was a subordinate police official, who, suddenly rushing upon the Czarewitch with a drawn sword, succeeded in slightly wounding his Imperial Highness on the head. As he raised the weapon to strike a second blow, Prince George of Greece knocked him down with his walking-stick. The Czarewitch's wound gives no cause for anxiety. His Imperial Highness himself telegraphed to St. Petersburg a reassuring message as to his condition, announcing that he would make no change in his tour. A Paris paper reports that the news had a serious effect on the Czarina, who swooned, and, on recovering consciousness, was not easily induced to believe that the entire truth had been revealed to her. The Prince was so little hurt that he telegraphed personally his assurances that he would be able to complete the programme of his tour.

According to the *Levant Herald* for the 21st March, the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem, which was commenced some months ago, has already made some progress. The works have just been stopped on account of the bad weather. The hanging bridges used for unloading the plant and rolling stock from the ships were carried away the other day by heavy gales. The work of laying the permanent way is still being pushed on, however. The line presents no small engineering difficulties, Jaffa being on the seashore, and Jerusalem lying at an altitude of 2,650 feet. whilst the distance between the two places is but 61 miles. Except the engines, which come from Philadelphia, all the plant and rolling stock has been made in France. There is to be at first only a single line, but the embankments have the necessary width for a second line, should one become necessary. The intermediate stations are five in number, viz., Iazur, Ramleh, Lydda, Naane, and Artuf. All the employes are French.

On Saturday night, May 9, two anarchists attempted to lay a wreath inscribed "Aux morts de Fourmies" at the foot of the statue in the Place de la Republique, which was, however, seized by the police. On Sunday afternoon a meeting, organised by M. Ernest Roche and other deputies, was held at the Salle Tivoli, to protest against the action of the Government. M. Laur said the Government had wished to show the German Emperor and King Leopold of Belgium that it would be more severe in its suppression of Socialism than even the Governments of Germany or Belgium. Resolutions condemning the action of the Government were passed unanimously in the midst of great uproar.

I was fortunate enough (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) to spend a considerable time in close proximity to the Queen and all the Royalties upon the occasion of their visit to the Naval Exhibition last week. Her Majesty looked wonderfully well, and was evidently in excellent spirits, taking the brightest interest in everything that was brought under her notice, and acknowledging the loyal greetings which met her on all sides with untiring courtesy. But I was grieved to see how plainly her Majesty's feebleness increases, and am not surprised that the holding of Wednesday's Drawing Room was deputed to the Princess of Wales. All who saw the Queen alight from her carriage, with the assistance of her Indian attendant, must have been impressed with the obvious desirability of husbanding her Majesty's strength in every possible way The Queen appeared very much amused at the little incident of lighting the miniature Eddystone light house by electricity, and still more by the often unpleasant ordeal of being photographed, and from first to last was as cheery and bright as any member of the Royal party.

Riaz Pasha, the Premier, who also holds the posts of Minister of the Interior and Minister of Finance in Egypt has tendered his resignation. His retirement is not due to any differences with the British officials, but is attributed to ill-health. No doubt he has worked very hard during his term of office, and he is now an old man; but there is another general cause of gradual growth—Riaz Pasha is confessedly an advocate of the old authoritative school, profoundly disliking the new reforming views. The Khedive, on the other hand, (says the *Times*) sees in the new school the salvation of the country, and heartily supports justice whilst maintaining the true authority of the Executive. Riaz Pasha is a man of strong character and could not accept the views of the Khedive, and there have been differences which reached at last to a point when the two men found themselves unable to work together harmoniously. Riaz Pasha's resignation causes little regret in the country, as he is of foreign extraction and has done nothing to alleviate the condition of the people. A new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows:—Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Rushdi Pasha, Minister of Finance; Zeki Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Tigrane Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Fakhri Pasha, Minister of Justice; Artin Pasha, Director General of Education. Of the new Ministers Fakhri Pasha is the only one who was a member of Riaz Pasha's Cabinet.

The Raj Mahal (the new palace at Baroda) is rapidly approaching completion.

A proposal was made to the French Chamber on Friday, May 8, to grant an amnesty to the persons who had been concerned in the disturbances on May Day. The Government resisted the proposal; but the Minister of Justice announced that the men at Fourmies, who were worked upon by agitators, had already been set at liberty. Those who fired upon the troops would, however, be punished when they were caught. The Amnesty Bill was rejected by 318 votes to 199.

According to intelligence received at Madrid from Tangier, the son of Sir William Kirby Green, the recently deceased British Minister to Morocco, has been attacked by natives, and was obliged to take refuge in the German Consulate. The British consul has addressed a complaint to the Government. Swarms of locusts continue to cause great havoc among the crops in Morocco.

THE TRAINING OF POLO-PONIES.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* Mr. J. Moray-Brown writes a paper, from which we take the following extracts:—Considering the present popularity of polo, and the great development of the game within the last few years, it may not be out of place to consider the training of the animal whose qualifications do so much to make or mar the pastime.

That the game *per se* is either more or less fraught with danger to players and cruelty to ponies, is a very common argument advanced against it by its detractors; but a moment's reflection and calm consideration, particularly if based upon experience, will make it manifest that neither of these pleas will bear discussion. If we analyse the dangers attendant on polo, statistics will go far to prove that they are not greater than those consequent on other sports, such as hunting, pigsticking, racing, steeplechasing, and shooting, in the pursuit of which many men annually lose their lives, or break their limbs; and as to cruelty, those who know what they are talking about—those who have watched the game, and followed polo-ponies in their career—will admit that they are not treated any worse than many a race-horse and hunter.

There is no doubt that the majority of accidents, particularly in India, have generally arisen from the wild play and reckless riding of the sufferers, and the fact that many of the ponies used are insufficiently trained, or unsuited, from temper, to the requirements of the game. A perfect polo-pony is not made in a week or a month. It requires many days, many weeks, of patient, careful training and handling, before such a result can be attained, and comparatively few men have either the inclination or the leisure to devote themselves to the task; but where they do, the result is not only very apparent, but decidely satisfactory. Some ponies, and notably Arabs and Barbs, take to the game naturally, and from this cause can be played much sooner than others; but there are few, even amongst the most high-bred and high-courraged animals, that by the exercise of patience, kindly treatment, and firm but gentle handling, cannot be induced to learn and play the game, and these, like mischievous foxhound puppies, will generally turn out trumps.

To those that have hitherto not attempted the task of training their ponies, let me give a few hints, which, if followed, will, I feel sure, be attended with beneficial results. Much, of course, will depend on the age at which a pony is taken in hand, for if its education is begun whilst young, say at three or four years old, the nec

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE first-class season had a brilliant opening at Cambridge, and in the annual match between the University Eleven and a splendid team got together for the occasion by Mr. C. I. Thornton. It is safe to say that on few occasions during the season will a stronger side appear in any match than that which just contrived to defeat the Cantabs by the very shortest of heads. There were Dr. Grace; Dr. Barrett, an Australian batsman who was, erroneously enough, regarded by many as only a "stonewaller" last year, but who proved on many occasions that he could hit as well as stay; Mr. Murdoch, the prince of Australian batsmen; Ferris, one of the deadliest of bowlers; Peel and Briggs, the best left-handed batsman and bowlers among Englishmen; Mold, our best professional fast bowler; Mr. Webbe, whose fame is in all the pavilions, and Messrs. Thornton and Vernon, in their day the heaviest hitters in the country. Such a combination was in itself a great compliment to Cambridge, and it speaks highly for the strength of the University team that they owe their defeat, in all probability, to the injury which Mr. Streatfeild sustained from one of Mold's fast deliveries. Mr. Douglas's score in the first innings was obtained by thoroughly sound and at the same time dashing cricket, and Surrey would be still more formidable than it is if he and Mr. Streatfeild were often to be found together in its ranks. The accident to Mr. Streatfeild threw a heavy task upon Mr. Jackson in the second inninga of the England Eleven, but he discharged it admirably and obtained six wickets. Mold bowled with great success, and it is worthy of note that every one of his five wickets in the second innings was clean bowled. In his power of hitting the wicket Mold has no superior among the fast bowlers in this country, and promises to be quite the English Turner in that respect. He went in last man on Saturday, and made the winning hit, showing that he was not suffering from "nerves" even at such a crisis.

We have alluded above to the hitting powers of Messrs. Vernon and Thornton. One or two illustrations will be interesting. Playing for Middlesex against Gloucester, Mr. Vernon scored 88, in which there were a six ("lost ball"), three fives, and nine fours. On the same ground (Lord's), in the same season, he scored 85, in which there were three fives and eight fours. Mr. Thornton, who comes from a country (Hereford) that produces rivers of cider and vast herds of "white-faces," and little else, is far more renowned than Mr. Vernon for the weight of his arm. In a match at Scarborough for Gentlemen of England vs. I Zingari he scored 107 (not out), knocking Mr. A. G. Steel's bowling about in a fashion which that famous amateur has rarely experienced. In Mr. Thornton's score were eight sixes and twelve fours. One of the sixes, says Dr. Grace, went right out of the ground, over the high houses, and into the square beyond. At Brighton Mr. Thornton had eight balls bowled to him, off which he scored seven fours and a six. Truly a "lion" hitter, and one whom, though he is no longer young, many of our bowlers would regard with fear and trembling.

Going in first on a fast wicket at Oxford against a strong Gentlemen's eleven, the University team opened the game with an excellent display of batting, and in the course of four hours had completed a first innings for the splendid total of 283. The chief merit of this fine performance belonged to E. Smith, who gave a remarkable exhibition of free and resolute cricket. When he went in the University had lost five wickets for 112, and the seventh fell at 126, but Smith by his determined and rapid hitting altogether changed the aspect of the game. He was the last man out, being well caught in the deep field, and of the 171 runs put on during his stay he contributed 117. This was his first three-figure innings in an important match. He hit all round him with astonishing freedom, and though he obtained his runs in just under two hours he did not give a real chance, and indeed only made three or four bad strokes. The Gentlemen had 55 minutes' batting, and made such good use of the time at their disposal that at the drawing of stumps 82 runs had been scored for the loss of two wickets. Webbe, who was missed when he had made 23, and Vernon scored freely, the latter making 31 out of 35 in about 20 minutes. The weather was fine and there was a capital attendance. Dr. Barrett, the Australian, though announced to play, did not put in an appearance, and the eleventh place in the Gentlemen's team is doubtful.

In the Cambridge University vs. Gentlemen of England match with J. T. Hearne and W. Wright, Mr. A. J. Webbe had got together a fairly powerful eleven to oppose the Cantabs in their second meeting of the season. A somewhat slow day's cricket resulted in seventeen wickets falling for 248 runs. The visitors commenced their first venture at 1220 with Barrett and Hewett. The bowling was entrusted to Woods (Orchard end) and Jackson. Runs came steadily, and in one over Hewett scored nine off Woods. Jephson appeared at 36, but meeting with no success Woods returned five overs later, and soon afterwards Hewett was taken at extra mid-off for a merry innings of 43 (one for 62). C. W. Wright filled the vacancy, but having out Woods to the boundary, was clean bowled. T. S. Pearson succeeded, and he and Barrett remained together until lunch.

Upon resuming, Woods and Wells took up the bowling, and in the Freshman's first over Dr. Barrett was easily taken at cover-point. Webbe came next, and the partnership had realised 34 runs when Pearson was sent back by a beautiful catch by M'Gregor. Vernon joined his captain, but having survived 14 overs was taken in the slips off Woods with the total at 155. Just previous to this Hill took the ball and met with considerable success, capturing Phillipson and Robertson with successive balls, and in the next over Hilyare was dismissed off his bowling. A few overs later Webbe was clean bowled by Hill for a steadily played innings of 36. Hill had then captured four wickets for 11 runs since his reappearance.

Rowley and Douglas opened the batting for the 'Varsity, opposed to the attacks of Hearne and Wright. A poor start was made, Douglas being dismissed with the score at three, and Beresford, who followed, having made 13 off Hearne in one over, was taken in the slips. The rest of the day's play needs no description. The batsmen offered little resistance to the bowling, and at the drawing of stumps seven wickets had fallen for 58, M'Gregor being not out 16.

Lord's Ground, London, was on the 11th ult. the scene of the first great match of the present season, powerful teams of North and South being in opposition for the benefit of Arnold Rylott, the veteran bowler, who for many years did splendid service both for Leicestershire and the Marylebone Club. Fortunately the weather proved delightfully bright and fine, and nearly 5,000 people were present. Except that Shrewsbury and Briggs were absent from the Northern side, and that Board, a Gloucestershire colt, kept wicket for the South instead of Wood, little fault could be found with the composition of the two elevens. Two capital batting performances were accomplished for the South, who in the course of three hours' cricket put together a total of 163. W. G. Grace, who hit up 61 out of 67 in seventy minutes played admirable cricket from start to finish. While his defence was very strong, his driving and cutting were worthy of his best days. His score was made up of nine fours, a three, six twos, and ten singles. Only inferior to the innings of Grace was that of Lohmann, who scored 61 out of 75 in ninety-five minutes by means of seven fours, four threes, seven twos, and seven singles, his batting being marred only by one chance. Eight men on the side, it may be noticed, made only 20 runs among them. The North had two hours' batting, and after losing four wickets for 11 runs, their prospects were materially improved by Barns and Peel, who by careful cricket put on 50 runs before the drawing of stumps, when the North, with six wickets to fall, were 77 runs behind.

Owing to the excellent bowling on a worn wicket, the South succeeded in beating the North at Lord's on the second day by 34 run. Overnight the North, with 126 runs to get to win, had made nine without the loss of a wicket, but yesterday morning Lohmann and Ferris got three wickets down for 29. Gunn and Barnes then batted very well, and fifty went up with only three men out. On Sharpe and Martin taking up the bowling, however, the batting broke down so completely that at the fall of the eighth wicket the total was only 61. Two blunders by Lohmann enabled Attewell and Pougher to put on 25 runs for the ninth wicket, but the innings closed for 91, leaving the South victorious as stated. Martin took four wickets for seventeen runs, and Sharpe three for twenty-three. The latter would have had a much better analysis but for the chances missed off his bowling. The weather was again charming, but only a few hundred people witnessed the finish of the game.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, May 11, the Marquis of Ripon asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as reported in an evening paper, that a proclamation had been placarded at the instance of the Indian Government and the Viceroy offering blood money to the Manipuris for the arrest of the Regent and the Senaputty. He thought it very desirable that such a statement should not go forth to the public uncontradicted, and he asked whether the noble viscount had any information on the subject. Viscount Cross said he had no information on the subject. He had not even seen the paragraph, and was not aware whether any proclamation of the nature referred to had been issued. But he was sure the Viceroy would never issue such a proclamation as that mentioned by the noble marquis. He should like to add that full papers would be laid on the table as soon as they could be printed. He had hoped that they would be delivered to-morrow, but he had just received a long despatch which he thought should be included in the papers presented, and this might involve a short further delay.

On Tuesday, May 12.—Viscount Cross: With reference to the answer I gave yesterday, I telegraphed to the Viceroy and have this moment received the following telegram from him:—"There is no foundation for the report that reward has been offered by us for rebels dead or alive." (Opposition cheers.)

THE MANIPUR PROCLAMATION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of of Commons on May 12 Mr. Gourley asked whether attention had been called to a statement in the Press copied from the *Allahabad Pioneer* of April 17. "That in view of the probable flight to Burmah of the Manipuri nobles responsible for the recent outrages, the Chief Commissioner has issued a proclamation offering heavy sums for the heads of the Regent, the Senaputty, and those of the councillors and generals who were concerned in the outbreak;" whether this proclamation was issued with the knowledge of the Indian Government and Secretary of State for India: if not, what measures have been adopted for its withdrawal; and what was the nature of the court under which the leaders of the rebellion captured were to be tried. Baron H. de Worms: The Secretary of State has received no official information on the subject but he has seen in the newspapers a copy of the proclamation by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, the material part of which is as follows: "This is to give notice that any such persons (i.e., the Regent of Manipur and those of his councillors, generals, and followers concerned in the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions) taking refuge in Burmah are to be seized and delivered up to the nearest magistrate and police officer, and that rewards will be granted as stated below for the capture of the persons named." The rewards vary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. The Secretary of State sees nothing in such a proclamation to require his interference. The nature of the court will be found described in the Blue-book which will be certainly distributed before the House rises for the holidays. The leaders of the rebelion are to be tried by a court consisting of three officers, including at least, one political officer, their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

On May 14 Mr. Cremer asked Baron H. de Worms, as representing Sir J. Gorst, whether he was now in a position to give the House any authentic information with regard to the Manipur disaster—(cheers)—and why the despatches on the matter which on the 5th inst. he said he had laid upon the table of the House, had not yet been distributed to members of the House, and why it took ten days to print them. (Hear. hear.)

Baron H. de Worms: The papers have been presented. They are now in the hands of the printers. Mr. Cremer said he had hoped for an answer as to the delay in the distribution of the papers, and as to when they would be distributed. (Hear, hear.) Baron H. de Worms: That depends entirely upon the printers. I cannot say more than that. Mr. Cremer still complained that his question had not been answered. It was now ten days since he had addressed a similar question to Her Majesty's Government, and could not obtain any information whatever.

Baron H. de Worms: There has been no unnecessary delay whatever. The papers have been laid on the table of the House, and when they are printed they will be distributed. Mr. Cremer: But I want to know when, sir.

Mr. Bryce said he wished to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject. Perhaps the House would allow him to state that it had been the intention of certain hon. members to raise a discussion on the matter on the motion for the adjournment of the House. They had, however, been deterred from doing so partly, at all events, by the fact that these papers were not yet in their hands. He wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would undertake on behalf of the Government that when these papers had been distributed they would, if a demand were made upon them, give an opportunity for discussing them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: In any case it would have been somewhat difficult to raise a discussion on the motion for the adjournment, seeing that the Minister mainly responsible to answer could not unfortunately be present in the House. I am sure that the House will recognise the importance of the matter. There is no desire whatever on the part of the Government to withdraw the subject from discussion. Mr. Cremer asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would direct inquiries to be made at the printing office as to the cause of the delay that had taken place in printing the Manipur papers. No answer having been given to the question, Mr. Cremer complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not answered his question with regard to the delivery of the papers relating to Manipur.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer apologised to the hon. member, and assured him that he intended no discourtesy. It sometimes unfortunately happened that papers were not so promptly delivered as could be wished, but he would cause inquiries to be made. The Government had no power over the matter, and they had themselves been greatly inconvenienced from the non-delivery of papers.

Sir G. Campbell asked who had control over the printing, and in case of failure by the printer, to whom should application be made. Might members complain to Mr. Speaker? The Speaker: I should think the best quarter to apply to would be the office concerned.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.

Earl Delawarr rose to call attention to the correspondence respecting the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon. He said that the noble marquis must be aware that Arabi Pasha was in the Government of the Khedive, and that during the time of the bombardment of Alexandria he was Minister for War. He could not suppose that it was for a moment intended that Arabi and his compatriots should be sent to a place which, in all probability, would involve a lingering death. These men, he was sure, would prefer the honourable death of a soldier. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* He called their lordships' attention to this subject a short time ago, and asked for information respecting it. The noble marquis said that a medical board was appointed last autumn to inquire, and they reported that the climate had exercised no injurious effect upon the health of the banished officer. On the other hand, according to the certificates of medical men of well-known position, their health had been injuriously affected in consequence of the dampness of the climate. One medical officer said that he was thoroughly convinced that the climate of Ceylon was prejudicial to Arabi's health, and that a long residence in such a climate in his present state of health must involve the most serious consequences. Other medical men certified to the same effect, one stating that Arabi had been subjected to frequent attacks of neuralgia during the last two years, and that he also suffered from asthma owing to the humidity of the climate.

The Marquis of Salisbury: In this case I have to speak of matters which were decided by a previous Government, and I must necessarily rely on the information then given by authorised bodies who are above suspicion. My noble friend has gone into the character of Arabi Pasha and his history, and he appears to be convinced that Arabi was throughout a loyal and devoted soldier of the Khedive. I hardly think this is an occasion on which it is desirable to discuss that question in detail, and I do not know that I am precisely the person whose business it is to enter upon it; but I can only say that, as far as the history of that time goes, I believe that Arabi Pasha, being a soldier, broke his milittary oath and exposed himself to the punishment of a soldier who is in mutiny, that he was condemned by an impartial tribunal, and that he was treated at the instance of the Government of Her Majesty of that day with great leniency by the Khedive. I think, therefore, that in respect to what is past we have, as a nation, nothing to reproach ourselves with, and nothing to retract. With respect to the present I again must take my stand upon authorised testimony—the only testimony which we can safely follow. The question of the health of Arabi Pasha was submitted to a board of medical officers who, having assembled and carefully examined Arabi Pasha, and having perused the documents relating to his case, found that he was fifty years old, of which eight years had been spent in Ceylon, and they were of opinion that the climate of Ceylon had had no injurious effect upon his health. I think a certificate was signed on the same day by the members of the board with regard to the other persons detained. My noble friend tells us, however, that there are other doctors who are of a different opinion. Well, my lords, that is not at all extraordinary. (Laughter.) I remember the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis saying that if you got an expert in any department of knowledge to depose to any fact you could always find another expert who would depose exactly the contrary. Certainly the fact that doctors disagree is not sufficient to induce me to withhold my faith from this very authoritative and strongly-supported statement. At the same time an offer has been made to change the place of these gentlemen's detention and I am informed that they see no advantage in a change. But, however that may be, the question arises—Is there any necessity for their remaining in Ceylon? It is not a question exactly as to what they wish. It is a question as to what ought to be done in the interests of the Egyptian Government with whose action we interfered when we rescued these men from a military sentence; and I find that the Government of the Khedive have stated that they do not approve of the return of these men to Egypt. I agree in that opinion myself. Even if I did not, yet, considering our position in Egypt, I should hesitate very much before going against the deliberate opinion formed by the authorities who are responsible for the peace of Egypt. I am afraid, therefore, I can hold out no hope to my noble friend that a change will be made. (Hear, hear.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 14.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

F P Quinlan, India, 45, Pall-mall
H H Priest (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
F B O'Shea, India, 45, Pall-mall
W E Hartt, India, 45, Pall-mall
J Penney (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
A Anderson (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
W P V Horst, India, 55, Parliament-st
Brigade Surgeon W Center, India, 55, Parliament-street
W R Tucker, India, 55, Parliament-st
R Richardson, India, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon
R W Trafford (Cov), India, 2, Montpellier-villas, Dover
G W Sweet, India, Wildoak, Taunton, Somersetshire
H Hastings, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street
W Mellor, India, National Bank, Threadneedle-st
W H Cole, India, Great Plumstead, Witton, Norwich
J Adams, India, 16, Blenheim-crescent, Nottinghill
E C R Thomson, India 40, Abercorn-place, St John's Wood
H J S Cotton (Cov), India, 45, St John's-wood Park
Lieut-Col H W Clarke, India, Messrs Cox and Co, Charing-cross
Surg J L Van Geyzel, Madras, 55, Parliament-street
G D Levine (Cov), Madras, 55, Parliament-street
Major S Smith, R E, Madras, 16, Clifton-road, Winchester, Hants
A H T Martindale (Cov), Madras, Hutton Johns, Penrith
H E Clerk, Madras, 45, Pall-mall
E P Metcalfe, Madras, 79, Gladstone-villas, West Brighton
G W Vidal (Cov), Bombay, 55, Parliament-street
J L Jenkins (Cov), Bombay, 55, Parliament-street
E F Dawson, Bombay, Messrs King and Co, Cornhill

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surgeon R J Baker, India, special leave commuteds to leave on MC, for 7 mo
A Dalzell, Bombay, 6 months' extraordinary leave on M C
A T Arundel (Cov), Madras, 3 months' special leave and to return

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Surgeon T R Macdonald, M D, India
Capt G B O Donnell, ISC, Bombay

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C J Orr, Bengal S C, 6 months, M C
Col T E Strong, Bombay S C, 6 months, M C
Capt R Wapshare, Bengal S C, 6 months, M C
Capt J H Jones, Madras S C, 5 months, M C
Col F Smalley, Madras In-12 months P A
Lieut H B Murray, Bengal S C, 4 months, P A
Lieut R F R, Formby, Madras S C, 5 months, M C
Major F D Raikes, CIE, Bombay SC, 4 mos, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C W W Burton, Madras S C.
Capt T G R Finny, Indian Marine.
Capt H H F Fagan, Bengal SC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut F W C Turner, Bengal SC.
Capt E R Penrose, Bengal SC.
Lieut H Trevor, Bengal SC.
Col J L Ferris, Bengal SC.
Col C R Matthews, Bengal SC.
Major T E Spencer, Bengal SC.
Col R W Sartorius, VC, CMG, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut R C O Creagh, Bengal CS.
Col A J T Welchman, Bengal Infantry.
Brig-Gen G Luck CB, Bengal.
Lieut-Col H W Clarke, Bengal RE.
Surg-Major C W Owen, Bengal.
Lieut H M Allen, Bengal SC.
Lieut R R Vaughan, Bengal SC.
Lieut-Col T H Holdich, Bengal, RE.
Major A M Muir, Bengal SC.
Lieut C S de B Martindale Bengal SC.
Capt L G Clough Taylor Bengal.
Lieut-Col G F L Marshall, Bengal, RE.
Surg J L Van Geyzel, Madras.
Major S Smith, Madras, RE.
Capt H Lawson, Madras S C.
Bde Surg A L Hackett, Madras, IMD.
Bde Surg L C Nanney, Madras, IMD.
Major O'M Creagh, Bombay SC.
Surgeon G E Fooks, Bombay.
Lieut-Col F H Blanshard, Bombay SC.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
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It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
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It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
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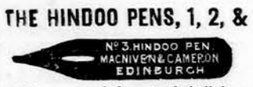

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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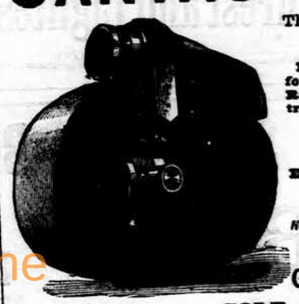

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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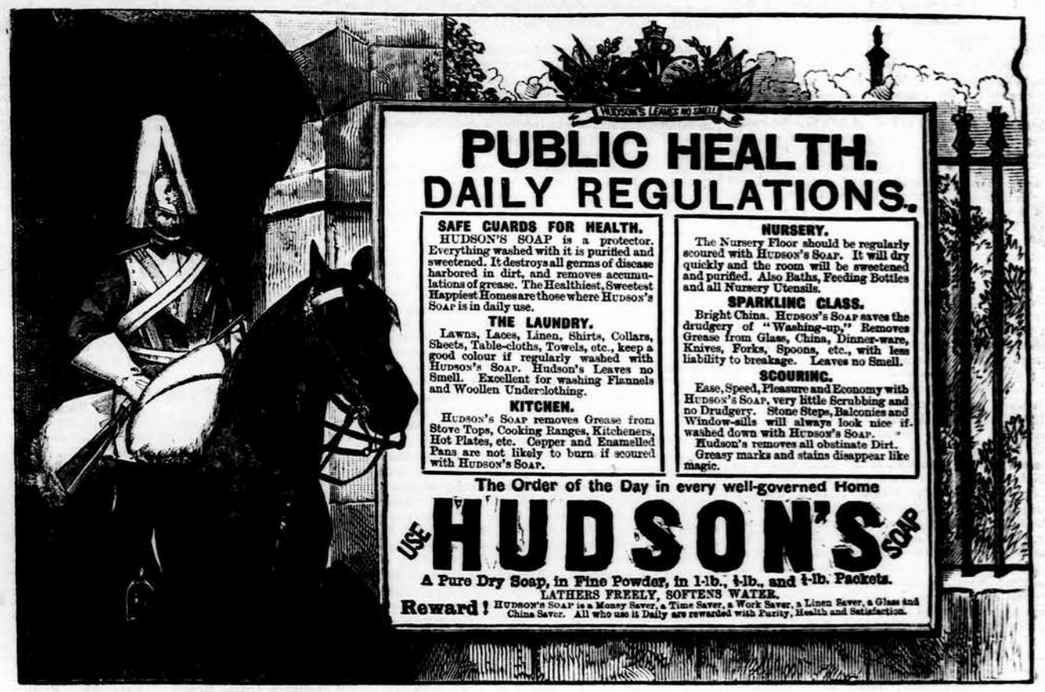

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING CLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON' SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, **W.** Established 1829
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*
5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*
An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
☞ *B.O.S. is sold in squares while Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
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English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

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SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC

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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence
ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
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